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WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD011800 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 1 Jun 80

["International Observers Roundtable" program presented by Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev, All-Union Radio Commentator, with Gennadiy Ivanovich Gerasimov, APN political observer, and Eduard Vasilyevich Kovalev, international affairs journalist]

[Text] [Sobolev] Good morning, comrades. Today is the international day of protection of the child. This day was instituted in connection with the fact that millions of our world's tiny citizens still suffer from hunger, illnesses, pitiless exploitation, are deprived of the opportunities for studying and, to put it more briefly, are deprived of childhood. Coming out in their defense, the progressive public turns, above all, to the example of the socialist countries, because it is precisely socialism which has fully solved this problem which is of paramount importance to every man.

Let us, for example, take Cuba which embarked upon the socialist path only 20 years ago. The Cuban revolution immediately surrounded children with attention and concern. At present, and this this is not just the first year, Cuban children live in conditions which their counterparts in all other Latin American countries--and not just Latin American countries alone--can only dream about.

[Gerasimov] I think that one can gauge the character of society, the extent of its humanism and of its adherence to human rights, which start with the rights of children, from the way this society treats children. When the principles of man's exploitation by man are to be found at the basis of a society, children unfortunate enough to have had poor parents, have Oliver Twist's fate in store for them to this very day, even in the rich United States.

Here, for example, is what Walter Mondale, vice president of the United States, said when he was still a senator: We starve thousands of children; other thousands perish, since normal medical aid is beyond their reach; the lives of thousands of others are crippled in bad schools; many do not go to any schools at all; millions spend their childhood in slums that make one sick just to look at.

I repeat: This is the testomony of the present vice president of the United States.

Several years ago, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was set up in the United States. It was set up 10 years after the Society for Prevention for Cruelty to Animals had been set up. Several years ago, the U.S. Supreme Court confirmed the right of schools to adopt physical measures against pupils, so the birch in U.S. schools has not yet gone. Rhymes such as "school days, school days, you stay in the memory for a long time, our childish minds were trained to the strains of soaked birches" are even current there.

Miami Disturbances

[Kovaelv] Gennadiy Ivanovich, the fate of many children in America is, of course, vivid testimony to the violations of human rights. However, this is just one aspect of this important problem. The other aspect is manifestations of racism in the United States. This can be seen if only from the present events in Miami.

[Gerasimov] Yes, these are terrible events indeed but not unexpected in principle. In the United States, or, as Mark Twain once put it, in the lynching United States, a social explosion took place in that town. When, several years ago, disturbances took place in America, yet another presidential commission was set up.

Naturally, it published a report on the civil disturbances and I think that one can now expect a new report on the present disturbances. Well, the earlier report stated: White racism bears the brunt of the responsibility for the explosive mixture that was accumulating in our towns; any more insults to blacks could provide the spark which will cause this mixture to explode.

So the events that took place in Miami bring to the surface something that has been laten for a long time, with a glaring juridical injustice added to the bargain. The true features of U.S. democracy present themselves to the whole world. Naturally, decades of struggle waged by Negroes for their rights did yield at least some results, but it is precisely the wretchedness of these results that at times gives birth to the grapes of wrath. By any standards, the life of the blacks is worse than the life of the whites. Black youth unemployment figures are particularly high.

It is one thing to make blacks formally equal in civil rights with whites and to take down the sign "Whites Only"; it is quite another to put yourself out to safeguard for the blacks equal rights to employment, education and decent housing. This way of posing the question lays bare the contemporary roots of racism. There are quite a few whites in America who to this very day are convinced that it is necessary to keep the darkies in their place.

Literally speaking, the black ghettos became just such a place in U.S. towns as in Miami. I recall here a cartoon from an U.S. paper: The wife of a thriving rich man looks out of the window of her fashionable flat, sees Negro slums and turns to her husband: Well, when are we going to find the solution to the problem of the ghetto? The husband, without looking up from his newspaper, replies: My dear, the ghetto is not a problem--it is the solution.

The explosion in Miami reminds us that U.S. blacks do not agree with a solution of this kind. They do not agree with remaining the second-class citizens. It remains to be added that the authorities of precisely that country argue about human rights more than anything.

[Sobolev] The new recent crimes of U.S. imperialism and its placemen in various regions of the world--Central America, the Near and Middle East and in South Korea--must be added to the crimes of U.S. racists.

South Korean Events

The bestial suppression of the uprising in Kwangju has occupied prominent space in newspapers only now. But, after all, for more than 30 years the U.S. puppets in Seoul have been acting illegally. The de facto occupation of the southern part of the Korean Peninsula by U.S. troops has now been going on for more than three decades. The struggle of South Korean patriots has not ceased in all this time.

Comrades, you probably remember that in autumn last year, prior to the assassination of the dictator Pak Chong-hui, the disturbances assumed national proportions. By the reshuffle of its puppets which followed, Washington hoped to gain stability, as U.S. leaders put it, but, as we can see, in vain: An even more powerful explosion of popular indignation followed in May.

[Kovalev] A new hot spot in our world, in South Korea, appeared on the scene in May. I would like to draw an analogy between the events in Miami and the reprisals against the insurgent democrats in Kwangju in South Korea. These are phenomena of the same order.

The racist presents to the world, so to speak, a face that is identical with that of a member of a punitive unit. Just look at the television film sequences and reportage from Miami and the distant South Korean town, they do resemble each other.

The smoke of fires, destroyed buildings, corpses on the streets, armored cars, people wearing police of National Guard or parachute or security forces' uniforms. And all of them kill. They kill with identical stupid cruelty and in cold blood. And U.S. imperialists hastened to the aid of the military regime that got entrenched in the South Korea.

In Pentagon circles, for instance, it is being noted that it has not yet been established just how long the U.S. Navy ships from the special task force are to remain in the zone off South Korean shores. Aircraft equipped with command centers also belonging to America will, likewise, remain there indefinitely.

It is also necessary to say that the forces which took part in suppressing the uprising in Kwangju were detailed for the task from the Joint U.S.-South Korean Command. These forces were sent there with the permission of the U.S. commander. It is with unbelievable cruelty that they suppressed the resistance of the Kwangju insurgents. A certain U.S. official, according to what has been written in the West, stated that fortunately the number of those killed amounts to approximately 200 to 300 people. But hundreds of inhabitants have been wounded and many have been arrested.

I would also like to note the role of Chinese information organs. The Chinese press confines itself to very modest and short reports about the events in South Korea and sticks to a version identical with that of the Western information organs. One can only comment here on the connivance of the Chinese leaders and Chinese propaganda with the events which have unfolded in the South Korea--their connivance with the bestialities being perpetrated there by the South Korean military regime.

## U.S. Military Maneuvering

[Sobolev] Eduard Vasilyevich, you spoke of the fact that U.S. admirals hastily set up a tactical group, including an aircraft carrier, and that they sent it to the Korean shores to save a regime obedient to Washington. It is necessary to say that the U.S. fleet has of late acquired unusual mobility. It does not just pollute all the seas and oceans with its smoke, but also jolts sea and land alike with the explosions from its shells and missiles.

Increasing its military budget and sharply stepping up its arms manufacture, the United States ceaselessly demonstrates its military might far beyond the confines of its own borders, in proximity to those places where another wave of the liberation movement is stirring.

In May, there were maneuvers in the Caribbean, and in the countries of that region the patriots are becoming increasingly successful in their struggle against the reactionary dictatorships.

Also in May, the U.S. armada off the shores of Iran held maneuvers, and before that there were NATO exercises in the Mediterranean--also not far from the region of conflict in the Near and Middle East.

[Kovalev] It should be said here, perhaps, that the Americans are trying constantly to expand their military bases abroad. Recently, the United States has once again brought out the slogan of joint defense by the countries of the Persian Gulf against mythical Soviet aggression. But it is becoming more obvious every day that the military bases in northeast Africa, the Arabian Peninsula and the Mediterranean are needed by the United States not against the Soviet threat, but for putting pressure on the economies and policies of those areas. For instance, the Western press recently reported that an official Pentagon delegation is to visit Portugal shortly with the objective of studying the possibilities of setting up a permanent base for U.S. aircraft carriers and submarines in the deepwater bay of Lisbon or some other suitable Portuguese harbor.

The U.S. Government reportedly has also made the same request to the Italian Government. There is information that the Americans are applying pressure on Spain as well to expand their bases there.

Of course, the activization of the U.S. military machine throughout the world pos a great danger to peace. Nonetheless, I want to say that imperialism is trying i vain to influence the course of international events by blackmail.

As far as recent times are concerned, one can say that the Caribbean maneuvers, for example, have aroused such a tumultuous campaign or protest, such an upsurge of anti-militarist and anti-imperialist demonstrations, that Washington has found it prudent to cancel the most provocative part of the exercises, the landing of troops on the Guantanamo Base in Cuba.

And, in general, the whole militaristic policy of Washington and its allies is coming up against growing opposition from world public opinion, which is giving wide support to the new peace initiatives put forward by the socialist countries, notably at the recent conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the member states of the Warsaw Treaty. That support also shows that in future it will be more and more difficult for the militaristic circles of the West to deflect international relations from the course of detente and cooperation among peoples.

[Gerasimov] Yes, the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty in Warsaw and the Soviet-French summit meeting in the same city have so great a potential for favorable consequences of a lasting nature that one is doubtless justified in using the expression spirit of Warsaw. Its essence is the return to dialogue after the spell of alienation and hostility caused, in Western eyes, by the events in Afghanistan. Soviet observers have pointed out all along that the alienation and hostility began long before the events in Afghanistan--but that's not the point now. The point now is whether to allow this pretext--or, for the West, this reason--to derail peace. The spirit of Warsaw is in the call for a return to diplomacy after a period of anti-diplomacy, a return to common sense, a return to the policy of detente. Hence the especial importance of renewing the dialogue. As French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet has remarked, it is quite obvious that contacts must be established in order to seek solutions and get back to normal relations between East and West. The sharply negative reaction of Washington--and of London, too--shows that in those capitals by no means everything is as obvious as in Paris. It looks as if there--in Washington--they've been completely carried away by the policy of strength or else they have nothing to say there. Yet dialogue is needed--now especially. And of course it will be continued. In particular, a Soviet-West German summit meeting is to be held.

## Future USSR-FRG Summit

[Kovalev] I should like to add here that it's not only Chancellor Schmidt who wants to come to Moscow.

This week, Comrade Tikhonov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, arrived in the West German capital on an official visit. He'll be discussing questions of economic cooperation between the USSR and the FRG. It must be said--and I quote here the West German newspaper KOLNER STADT-ANZEIGER--that government circles in Bonn attach the very greatest importance to this visit by one of our leaders to Bonn. The visit is seen there as proof of the readiness of the sides for a new round of talks, including talks on political questions.

Realistic thinkers among the statesman of West Europe expect that we may soon succeed in restoring the channels of communication that formerly existed between West and East, channels which the transatlantic preachers of the cold war would like to block.

As for the meeting in Warsaw between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the French president, it must be noted that official Bonn--despite a dressing down from the Americans--has welcomed that meeting and its results.

[Sobolev] As far as the countries of the socialist comity are concerned, they will of course continue to make efforts and put forward new initiatives for the sake of strengthening peace and mutual understanding on earth.

At the dinner in honor of the PDRY leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, whose visit to Moscow took place last week, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said: Our policy is honest and principled. We are for peace, for settling all disputes between states by peaceful means, without blackmail and threats.

Comrade Brezhnev pointed out--and his words have been taken up by the world press in these last days--that it is perfectly possible to settle politically the questions that have arisen in connection with the events in Afghanistan and which are being cited by Washington as justification for its militaristic policy.

[Kovalev] In this connection, I should like to recall that a few days ago the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan made some proposals of its own on this matter. The Afghan working people express full support for the positive initiatives of the government of their republic which are directed toward a peaceful settlement of existing problems with the aim of achieving full and guaranteed cessation of aggressive actions against Afghanistan and the elimination of the tension that has arisen over the country's affairs. While proposing to its neighbors that bilateral relations be built on the principles of peace and cooperation, the Afghan people at the same time understand full well, and are clearly aware of, the serious danger lurking in the provocative actions of imperialism and reaction.

Here one cannot fail to mention that the Afghan press constantly reports actions by the Afghan Army and security forces, with the active cooperation of the local population, against saboteurs led from the other side of the cordon [kordon]. For instance, recently in the village of Dowshi such a center was destroyed. It had been set up to organize acts of terrorism in the towns of Afghanistan. In the course of the operation, 8 tons of explosives, 1,200 firearms, communications equipment and optical night-vision instruments were confiscated.

Here's another report from an Afghan paper. During the liquidation of a band of terrorists in Ghazni Province, 235 weapons of various kinds--of U.S., Chinese and Pakistani make--were seized. Such are the facts and no amount of anti-Afghan propaganda fuss whipped up in the West will enable the imperialist and reactionary forces to shield themselves from them.

## Washington-Beijing-Tokyo Ties

[Sobolev] While we're talking about the events of the last few days, we should also mention that Hua Guofeng, premier of the PRC State Council, has been visiting Japan--the first visit at such a level in the country's entire history. In the abstract, there can be no objection to the development of good-neighborly relations between China and Japan, which have so often quarreled in the past.

But concretely speaking, the discussion at the Chinese-Japanese talks was not only about this. What was also discussed was the strengthening of the anti-soviet alliance: Washington-Beijing-Tokyo. That's so, is it not, Gennadiy Ivanovich?

[Gerasimov] Yes, the United States has long been demanding that Japan should increase its military potential, and now China is making the same demand.

Of course, at the talks themselves, the Chinese guest tried to adhere to diplomatic rules and conceded that, in principle, the question of military spending was an internal affair of Japan. But late Thursday for instance, he made a speech in the Japanese capital. The speech was televised so that what Hua Guofeng said was there for all to hear. And he said meaningfully that more and more countries are taking measures to build up their military potential.

Another time, while at home, he said that he would not be surprised if Japan became a military superpower.

In Japan, at the talks, he said he considered an increase in Japan's military expenditure as something standing to reason. If we remember that, according to the Chinese theory, war is sooner or later inevitable, and bearing in mind that in Japan the Chinese emissary talked about the threat of hegemonism--meaning thereby the hackneyed Soviet threat--it becomes clear that in Tokyo, Hua Guofeng was mainly engaged in strengthening the anti-Soviet front.

However, it must be said, that Japan itself understands the danger of falling in behind China. The influential MAINICHI wrote, for example, that Japan should not align itself with China and take an anti-Soviet attitude. China's way of anti-Sovietism is not that of Japan.

Mention could also be made of another visit which was made with the aim of creating this alliance of Washington, Beijing and Tokyo. Geng Biao, vice premier of the PRC State Council, went to the United States. Outside the Pentagon this Chinese guest was ostentatiously welcomed with an artillery salute. As you will remember, U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown visited China quite recently--in January. It would have seemed that enough talks were held then. Since January, incidentally, there have been no particular changes in the international situation.

However, the sides are evidently in a hurry to strengthen U.S.-Chinese links and, moreover, on an anti-Soviet basis. And as a result of the present talks agreement has been reached on the sale of military equipment to China and on the construction there of a plant producing military helicopters. In other words, the process of rapprochement between the United States and China on an anti-Soviet basis is continuing. Thus the United States is ready to feed Chinese militarism, trying not to notice the risk to itself, for a militarily strong Beijing can use that strength as it thinks fit and not as the United States calculates.

Olympic Boycott

[Sobolev] I should like to turn to yet another recent event. A few days ago, on 27 May, the International Olympic Committee reported that 85 countries had applied to take part in the summer games and that another 28 countries had not yet decided whether they would be sending their teams to Moscow. In other words, these might decide that question in the affirmative.

The boycott that the Carter administration has been trying to organize has, evidently utterly failed. This is admitted both in Europe and in the United States itself.

However, the Washington administration is making its own calculations as to who has refused to take part in the Olympics, how many games they will therefore lose compared with what they might have done, and so on, and it is threatening to continue pressuring the participants in the games into changing their decision.

In a word, Washington does not admit it is a failure and primarily stresses that Moscow cannot now use the games for its propaganda aims. This assertion, and Washington's putting a good face on the matter, are false through and through and, I would say, unscrupulous.

In the first place, what other aims besides propaganda has Washington itself been pursuing in organizing the Olympics boycott? It is true that Carter and his assistants asserted that they wanted, in this way, to influence the Soviet Union's foreign policy, but it is doubtful whether they themselves believed such a thing possible. Now Washington and some of its allies have managed--although to only a small degree--to achieve what they wanted: however, the only damage they have done is to their own athletes and firms supplying the Olympics. Moreover, the U.S. sportsmen have taken their Olympic Committee to court. As far as the mood of the West German athletes, who are also unable to go to Moscow, is concerned, the West German RHEINISHCE POST writes that they are depressed. The representatives of sports federations who voted for such a decision now regret that they have been left isolated with tneir boycott. (Fyulfe), president of the judo federation, openly admits that if the voting were to take place today, he would vote for the participation of FRG athletes in the Olympics. And the president of the Japanese Olympics Committee, for example, intends to resign because of the refusal to go to the Olympics.

So if one can talk of anyone's propaganda efforts over the Olympics being vain ones, it is the efforts of the U.S. administration.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, our country has never seen or wished to see sport competitions as a demonstration of political sympathy or antipathy. Naturally, international sports meetings, and first and foremost the Olympics, promote not only man's physical perfection, but also the strengthening of friendship among peoples, peace and the relaxation of tension. And yes, the Soviet Union also desires this. That is natural. The Carter administration is against it, but that is simply so much the worse for the Carter administration.

[Gerasimov] It is now quite clear how much the United States has hurt itself by choosing the Olympics as an area of U.S.-Soviet confrontation in the style of the cold war. It was a unilaterally concocted political competition in which the United States constantly raised the stakes, turning the venture of boycotting the Moscow Olympics into an issue of presidential prestige, or even, as one newspaper announced, into the "trial of the decade."

I would make it clear here that the Olympics are not so much a Soviet as an international arrangement, and the United States has actually been engaged in a tug of war not with the Soviet Union, but with the national Olympic committees of various countries, starting with their own. So it would be more accurate to say that the result of the U.S.-led attempts to wreck the Moscow Olympics can be seen as an important indicator of what the world thinks about the present U.S. administration and its attitude toward that administration.

Washington also turned that issue into a test of the renewed U.S. claims to world leadership of which the President speaks more and more frequently. However, his insistent advice, which sounded like an order, like a diktat, was ignored by the majority of his very allies in West Europe. And the episode of the attempted Olympics boycott emphasized the poor quality of that self-styled world leadership.

Well, as you know of course, rearguard action is in progress and Washington has not laid down its political arms. Putting a good face on the matter, U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie states that in Moscow there will be sporting arrangements, but not Olympic games. That is simply untrue, and it is a pity that Muskie starts out with this in his activity in office as secretary of state. In Moscow, there will be the Olympic flame, Olympic competitions and the Olympic spirit, while the spirit of the cold war remains in Washington.

[Kovalev] I should like to make just one small addition to what you have said. The Olympic games are now really wholly out of danger. And I should like to say that the allegation by Western propaganda mongers that dozens of countries have decided to join in the boycott of the Moscow Olympics is incorrect. That is absolutely wrong. Only six countries, including the United States, have announced that they are boycotting the games. Other countries are not coming for other reasons and do not allude to the boycott.

And another thing: A few days ago, Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee, held a press conference. Lord Killanin called the sanctions by certain governments against their athletes dishonorable. On behalf of the athletes who want to go to the Moscow Olympics, he said, and who are being called upon to sacrifice that trip, I wish to lodge a protest: Such calls undermine the international Olympic movement. Lord Killanin expressed the conviction that the campaign to boycott the Moscow Olympics would damage athletes of the whole world.

[Sobolev] The Olympics are far from being the only case where the United States, in pursuing its own selfish interests and coming out against the interests of mankind, is being defeated.

## Near East Problem

Another example is Washington's Near East policy, which has now reached a complete deadlock. The period fixed by the Camp David agreements for the Palestinian problem to be solved--Washington-style, of course--elapsed on 26 May. The talks on the so-called administrative autonomy for the Palestinians on the Israeli-occupied lands, which took place for 1 year without bearing any fruit, have been broken off, and even if they are resumed they have no prospect of success for the trouble lies not in any periods of time that have elapsed, but in the faulty U.S. approach itself to the Near East problem.

[Gerasimov] The participants in the Camp David agreement are unable to get this issue moving again because the Palestinians' fate cannot be decided in the absence of the Palestinians and actually in the absence of the Arab countries, if Egypt is disregarded.

[Sobolev] But the Camp David deadlock represents not just the deafness of those taking part in the talks, not just the failure of U.S. foreign policy, but also an exacerbation of the crisis, grief for millions of people and the blood of fresh victims of fresh Israeli aggressive action.

Touching on the situation in the Near East in his speech at the dinner in honor of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, Comrade Brezhnev said: The question arises: Is it not time to end the long-drawn-out fuss over the anti-Arab policy of separate deals? Has the time not come to put back the matter of a Near East settlement into the only correct channel--on the path of collective efforts by all the interested sides including, naturally, the PLO?

The question is timely to the utmost degree and an immediate, positive answer must be given to it.

Our program has come to an end. Thank you for listening, comrades, and all the best!

ZAMYATIN ON STUDIO NINE VIEWS WORLD SCENE

Call for Detente Conference

ID311408 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] The head of the International News Department of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, Leonid Zamyatin, has described the recent proposals of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty countries as a program to preserve the relaxation of international tension.

Leonid Zamyatin noted that an alarming situation has emerged in the world: The process of easing tension is being eroded as a result of actions by imperialist countries. The situation is fraught with military danger. Some concrete measures are necessary to preserve the relaxation of tension and to prevent the conservative reactionary forces from defeating the forces of peace.

Precisely such were the practical measures suggested by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization. Above all, it proposed that a conference at the level of heads of state and government from all regions of the world be convened in the nearest future to discuss the current situation. This proposal has already evoked enthusiastic response. It has evoked response in part among West European statesmen who have spoken in favor of its implementation.

Leonid Zamyatin noted that the declaration adopted by the Political Consultative Committee contains a series of questions subject to solution in various international organizations, the United Nations included. It also contains matters of concern for the countries which signed the Helsinki Final Act. The latter includes the proposal to the countries that took part in the European security conference to conclude an agreement on the nonfirst use of nuclear weapons.

Another important proposal called on the nonnuclear states to guarantee that nuclear weapons are not deployed on the territories of their and other countries. The Warsaw Treaty states attach great significance to the Madrid meeting, which actually is to become a followup to the Helsinki conference. They suggest that already now at the preparatory stage and then in Madrid matters of easing tension in the military field be discussed to back up the relaxation of tension in the political field.

There has been little progress so far in the relaxation of tension in the military field through the fault of Western powers. For this reason, Leonid Zamyatin said, a conference within the framework of the Helsinki meeting should be held. Such a conference has been suggested by the socialist countries and France. The proposal should be considered at the Madrid meeting, where the venue and agenda of this forum will be fixed. As the first step to this conference measures of trust between countries should be discussed preliminary [as heard], because now when the relaxation of tension is being eroded trust between countries is undermined, it must be strengthened, it must be restored. Leonid Zamyatin emphasized that all this activity to give talks a fresh impetus must really create a firm basis to continue easing tension and to avert the dangerous slide to a nuclear war.

U.S., Afghan Situations

ID311705 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 31 May 80

[Excerpt] Moscow, May 31, TASS--The importance of the decisions adopted recently in Warsaw by the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states was emphasized by Leonid Zamyatin, the head of the department of International Information of the CPSU Central Committee.

He appeared today in the television programme Studio Nine that discusses topical questions of international affairs. The host of the programme is political commentator of the Soviet television Valentin Zorin.

Touching upon relations between the USSR and the U.S. Leonid Zamyatin declared that the Soviet Union is prepared to build relations with the United States on the basis of peaceful coexistence, which the Soviet Union stated more than once.

But any relations are a street with two-way traffic, Leonid Zamyatin stressed. It is impossible to talk only about the Soviet Union. It is necessary also to talk about Carter's policy. But Carter's policy is now dangerous. It is unpredictable. This policy is in the form of zigzags, with regard to the Soviet Union, too.

Leonid Zamyatin emphasized the usefulness of the recent meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and the French president. He pointed out that there is a number of questions on which the Soviet Union and France have common viewpoints. At the same time there are questions which divide the Soviet Union and France. But the dialogue which was always held between leaders of the Soviet Union and France was the force that made it possible to undo some knots, that made it possible to solve some problems, Leonid Zamyatin stressed. It should not be forgotten that this meeting is symbolic since it were leaders of the Soviet Union and France that originated the relaxation of tension, he said.

The authors of the programme paid considerable attention to the events in Afghanistan. Leonid Zamyatin rejected allegations that Afghanistan had created tension in international affairs. "Afghanistan could not create tension in relations between the United States, NATO, and the Soviet Union. If this has happened, the blame for this falls on those countries whom the United States tried to use for invading Afghanistan's territory from the outside.

"If the Soviet Union had not responded to Afghanistan's request and had not brought a limited contingent of its troops into Afghanistan's territory, the United States would have been provoking further the events in that country against the Afghan revolution, and a state hostile to the Soviet Union would have existed on our southern borders."

If the United States were interested in settling this question in a political way, it is now possible to find a political way of its solution on the basis of the proposals that have been advanced by the Government of Afghanistan," Leonid Zamyatin said.

He said that Soviet troops will be withdrawn from Afghanistan if a guaranteed agreement is adopted that there will be no invasions of that country in any form.

SALT II

LD011114 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] On 31 May a senior Communist Party official, Leonid Zamyatin, who heads the International Information Department at Central Committee headquarters of the Soviet Communist Party, spoke on Soviet television in a panel discussion known as Studio Number Nine. Leonid Zamyatin answered viewers' questions on international issues, among them United States-Soviet relations and SALT II. This is what he said:

Of course, many both in America and Europe understand that this kind of a situation cannot endure. Some mutually acceptable decision should be arrived at to ease the tensions.

As to the Soviet Union, we have said now and again the Soviet Union is ready to build its relations with the United States on the basis of peaceful coexistence and on the broad-based principles within that framework. However, relationships involve at least two parties; they are a two-way street. We cannot speak of the Soviet Union alone. We should also speak of Carter's policies.

At present these policies are unpredictable. They are conducted in zigzags, including the policy towards the Soviet Union. Many agreements signed by the United States with the Soviet Union have been foiled by the American side. Why was this being done? The aim was to build up tension between the United States and the Soviet Union. Soon after the Vienna meeting with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, Jimmy Carter made statements which in actual fact repudiated what he had said in Vienna. I mean first of all his statement there that there is parity in the military field between the Soviet Union and the United States. All agreements including the ones reached in Vienna were based on this principle of parity and equality. But when President Carter returned to America he started talking about America lagging behind in armaments. That is why, he argued, the United States had to bring up the level of its armaments. As a consequence a large arms buildup program was launched covering the next 10 years.

So the Carter administration has embarked on an arms race. However, to win congressional approval tension is needed. If there is tension then senators may take the lead and come up with appropriate motions. As for SALT II this treaty can become operative only if it is ratified by the United States Congress and the Soviet legislature, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. Only then will SALT II come into force.

The Western media and some official American spokesmen are out to sell the idea that both sides should abide by the provisions of that treaty despite the fact that it has not been ratified, because of the United States--which means the treaty has not yet come into force but the two sides must stick to it. Needless to say, this is at variance with the international practice. A treaty operates only after it has been ratified.

It is a fact that throughout 1979 the United States was dragging its feet on the ratification and creating all sorts of obstacles in Congress. Now it is being said the treaty cannot be ratified because of the Afghan events. Again, we deal with a sham pretext to delay the ratification.

SALT II is necessary both for the Americans and us, Soviets. If it is ratified both sides will win because SALT II would pave the way to SALT III and so on. This will reduce the level of nuclear confrontation.

While SALT II is in the balance, certain technical matters crop up. For instance, under that treaty each side committed itself to 2,400 launchers. Six months after the treaty becomes operative, the two sides were supposed to reduce the number of missiles to 2,400. Then the total number of strategic offensive missiles was supposed to have a ceiling of 2,250 by 1 January 1981. We are approaching that deadline. And lastly, there is another appendage to SALT II, a protocol setting time limits for reducing the cruise missiles, ground-launched and submarine-launched missiles. So there are certain deadlines here, too. Consequently, while SALT II awaits ratification there may arise a novel situation. Hence the time factor applies to the ratification process itself. One cannot drag it out indefinitely.

STATE DEPARTMENT 'SILENT' ON SITUATION IN S. KOREA

LD301356 Moscow TASS in English 1343 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 30, TASS--TASS commentator Nikolay Viktorov writes:

At a regular press conference in the U.S. State Department on Thursday, its representative Tom Reston refused categorically to answer all questions of correspondents about the situation in South Korea.

Reston dwelt at length on the situation in Iran, on Afghanistan, talked about U.S.-Argentinian relations and even expressed "profound disappointment" of the United States Government over the decision of the Olympic association of New Zealand to send its team to the Moscow Olympics. But when journalists started asked questions about the situation in South Korea and the United States, position with regard to the terror unleashed by the military clique in South Korea, his answer to these questions was silence.

What is the reason? Why the representative of the U.S. Department of State did not find an answer to questions about the situation in the country which is "one of the most important allies of the United States in Asia"?

The explanation is simple. Reston, naturally did not like to tell newsmen about brutal reprisals meted out by the South Korean rulers to participants in mass protests who are waging the struggle for political rights, for democratization of the country, against hunger and poverty. He would also find it hard to explain the unconditional support that Washington is giving to the punitives. As to the Seoul gorillas, they stress stubbornly these days that the United States came to the protection of its ally and fulfilled its commitments under the treaty with South Korea. Reston, naturally, did not like to say that the generals-puppets are perpetrating atrocities being backed by 40,000 U.S. servicemen, by a shock group of U.S. warships including the aricraft carrier Coral Sea that was brought to the shores of South Korea.

It would be interesting for journalists to learn some details from about the lives of members of the military junta that came into power as a result of the recent state coup, for instance, that almost all of them underwent training in the United States. It should also be noted that the ringleader of the Seoul police and head of the military putsch Chon Tu-hwan and Commander of the U.S. Occupation Forces in South Korea General Wickam meet often and have sympathies for each other.

But by all indications, Reston did not have the permission from the State Department to talks about these things. Washington now gave the say to its tanks and guns which it supplied to the South Korean puppets so that they should suppress people's uprising in South Korea. And when the guns are talking, Reston keeps silent.

Carter 'Seriously Alarmed'

LD301746 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Washington, May 30, TASS--The Carter administration that is is seriously alarmed by the scope of protests of the people in South Korea is feverishly looking for ways to keep in office and to consolidate the bloody dictatorship of Chon Tu-hwan.

A meeting of the political analysis committee at the National Security Council will be held on May 31 on the White House decision.

It will be devoted to the situation in South Korea. Taking part in the meeting will be State Secretary Edmund Muskie, Defense Secretary Harold Brown, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski, CIA Director Stansfield Turner and a number of other high-ranking representatives of the Department of State and Department of Defense of the USA. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Richard Holbrooke has been appointed coordinator of U.S. actions in South Korea.

Observers note in this connection that soon after the previous meeting of the committee, the South Korean military drenched in blood the uprising against the puppet regime in the city of Kwangju. It is not ruled out here that the bloodbath staged by Seoul was coordinated and approved of in Washington. According to U.S. officials, United States Ambassador in South Korea William Gleysteen is constantly in touch with Chon Tu-hwan and his associates.

The Washington POST cites a pronouncement of a White House official who emphasized extreme strategic importance of South Korea, which, as is known, is being used by Washington as a bridgehead for interference in the affairs of independent countries of Asia and the Far East.

Regarding the latest wave of people's uprisings as a threat to the present Seoul regime and to the United States administration that backs it, U.S. observers expect with alarm new outbreaks of the people's anger. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR sums up that the future of South Korea is difficult to predict.

NEWSDAY compares the present developments in South Korea with the situation that existed in Iran on the eve of the revolution. The newspaper points out that both regimes were relying over many years on huge armies equipped by the United States. Both regimes resorted to brutal reprisals that were staged by their secret police. Both countries were of a strategic significance for the United States, Iran, first of all, due to its oil resources and South Korea for the reason that it has been assigned by Washington the role of a "stronghold in the struggle against communism."

COMMENTARIES SCORE RESULTS OF GENG BIAO'S U.S. TALKS

Kornilov Comments

LD302202 Moscow TASS in English 2145 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 30, TASS--TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Nogotiations of Deputy Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Geng Biao with U.S. leaders in Washington are completed. Although no official communique has been released on the results of the negotiations, an analysis of the statements by the participants indicates that we are being witness to an irresponsible game played by Washington and Beijing at the expense of the interests of peace and security of the peoples. In an interview with U.S. provincial press correspondents, U.S. President Carter said that the negotiations between Washington and Beijing have resulted in a "new friendship" which could yield "rich dividends" in the future. What will be these "dividents" and what forces inside the United States count on using them?

Geng arrived in the United States above all to obtain Washington's support for implementing Beijing's programme to increase China's military potential, and to achieve a "total militarization" of the country. As a result of the negotiations during which the emissary from Beijing, clearly peddling the virtues of the pro-imperialist policy of the Chinese leaders, made many vicious attacks against the Soviet Union, against the cause of detente.

Washington consented to give Beijing high technology and equipment which can be used in the military field, U.S. companies will participate in the construction in China of a number of plants to turn out military equipment.

Thus, the record has been set straight: The Washington administration has reiterated its intention to continue to active rely on the "China card" for the attainment of its selfish adventurist political ends. The results of the U.S.-Chinese negotiations confirm that some U.S. quarters openly support the unbridled militarist ambitions on the part of Beijing. These results also introduce complete clarity into the problem of why, one and a half years ago Washington, which is now pursuing its course of whipping up the arms race, undermining detente, refused to continue the negotiations on limiting the sales and supplies of conventional armaments, pursued at that time between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Speaking at the reception in Washington in honor of the Beijing guest, the U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown asserted that the "new stage" in the U.S.-Chinese relations is of substantial importance for consolidating the security of the United States and China. But this is a patent, ill-intentioned lie! Only because nobody threatens the United States and China. The problem lies in the very contents of the hegemonist and big power politics of Beijing whose thrust is an open secret: suffice it to recall that the Chinese Government openly proclaims the "inevitability" and event "desirability" of war and presents to the neighboring countries territorial claims to areas larger than the territory of China itself. While Washington is busy playing the "China card," Beijing, for its part, is actively playing with the "American card" hoping to use the United States for the attainment of its own aggressive designs, above all with regard to the Asian region.

The Washington administration is zealously making much of the version that the equipment supplied to Beijing is of some "dual purpose" and can be used for both military and civilian aims. Who is it, one may ask, that this false thesis is designed for? The fact is that already the very listing of the equipment covered by the Washington negotiations (the list incidentally includes such types of military technologies as radio location stations, transport planes and helicopters designed for testing jet engines, heavy hauler trucks, antennas for radars, etc.) shows that what we have at hand is broad U.S. aid to Beijing in the creation and consolidation of its military potential, the creation of the material basis for Beijing's policy of hegemonism and aggression.

One wonders what "dividends" the White House intends to reap from the "new friendship" with the Beijing hegemonists? No matter how one looks at it, the militarist collusion between Washington and Beijing is diametrically opposed to the national interests of the United States itself whose people, like all the peoples of the world badly wants peace and not intensified tensions. China's rapprochement with imperialism creates a dangerous situation in the durrent international situation--and the responsibility for this lies both on the Beijing rulers as well as with those U.S. circles which encourage and support Beijing's militarists.

## Anti-Soviet Nature of Visit

LD301928 Moscow TASS in English 1901 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Washington, May 30, TASS--Official talks between the Deputy Premier of the PRC State Council Gen Biao and U.S. leaders have ended here.

The results of the Chinese envoy's visit to Washington confirm the opinion of political observers that the process of the dangerous drawing together between the Beijing leadership and the most belligerent circles of the United States is entering a new stage.

This implies a further coordination of aggression plans spearheaded against countries of the socialist community, the national-liberation movement and all peaceloving forces. It is not by chance that, as reported by the press, talks in Washington were entirely concentrated on military-political aspects of "mutual interests".

The anti-Soviet nature of Gen Biao's visit was also quite manifest. His public statements were full of hostile attacks on the Soviet Union's policy and peace initiatives and were received with approval by the American side. After the meeting with Geng Biao Carter expressed satisfaction at the successful course of the talks with "our new and great friend" and said that relations with China were "very important" for the United States. The emphasis in the speeches by Secretary of Defense Brown and Geng Biao was made on the coincidence of the strategic evaluations by the sides of the situation in the world.

Harold Brown stressed that one of the prime aims of Geng Biao's visit was the realization of already adopted decisions, announced by the Carter administration, on the sale to China of equipment and technology of "dual use" and of auxiliary military equipment.

It is clear from commentaries in the American press that the term "equipment of dual use" is a screen for deliveries for the development of China's military industry. This means in fact that Washington is creating a material base for China's aggressive policy. It is evident that such "parallel actions" of Beijing and Washington are fraught with serious danger for countries neighboring on China.

It was announced after the ending of the talks that the U.S. administration had approved a list of such types of military hardware for sale to China as tactical radar stations, transport planes and helicopters, equipment for testing jet engines, heavy trucks, equipment for radio and tropospheric communication, antennaes for early warning radars.

China is given the right to conduct talks directly with American companies on the question of purchasing military equipment. In addition to this American companies will take part in the construction on the territory of China of plants for the output of both civilian and military products.

Today Geng Biao is leaving for a week-long tour of the United States during which he will visit a number of enterprises of military-industrial corporations in Indiana, Colorado and California.

Shragin: 'Military Alliance'

LD311907 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] The results of the official talks in Washington between China's Vice Premier Geng Biao and the U.S. leadership has attracted the attention of political observers in different countries. Our news analyst Viktor Shragin comments:

These results confirm that in the process of dangerous rapproachment between Washington and Beijing a qualitatively new stage has come. First and foremost there is a strengthening of U.S.-Chinese miltary cooperation aimed against the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community, against the national liberation movement and all peace forces. The framework of such cooperation was drawn up back in January during the visit by Pentagon chief Harold Brown to Beijing.

It was then that so-called common goals were charted out and parallel actions agreed upon to be pursued by the United States and China on the international scene.

These so-called parallel actions have the common aim of undermining the process of easing international tension and of aggravating the world situation. Now another major step has been taken in the process of coordinating Washington and Beijing's aggressive plans. Geng Biao received from America what the men in Beijing are so persistently trying to get, namely Washington has agreed to give Beijing modern technology and equipment that can be used in the military field. In addition, China is granted the right to conduct negotiations directly with United States companies on acquiring military equipment. U.S. corporations will also take part in building plants in China for the production of military hardware.

Official Washington now alleged that the equipment granted to Beijing can be used not only for military aims, but also for civilian purposes [word indistinct]. But one has only to take a look at the list of equipment discussed in Washington to see that the United States intends to make a substantial contribution towards China's militarization and increasing that country's military potential. Both in Washington and Beijing there is open satisfaction with the results of Geng Biao's talks with the U.S. leadership. President Carter announced that as a result of those talks a new friendship had been established between the United States and China, and he stressed that this friendship [words indistinct] dividends in the future. The meaning of the President's works is quite apparent, judging from everything Washington intends to continue actively playing the China card.

Efforts are being made to use China most actively in the United States policy aimed at policing the world. UPI has admitted that Washington and Beijing intend in the future to coordinate military operations. The relations between the United States and China are increasingly acquiring the shape of a military alliance. Beijing is trying to draw Japan too into that alliance. This poses a serious threat to peace and security, for the Chinese leadership openly asserts that war is inevitable and even desirable. Beijing is openly claiming territories of other countries, territories (?that exceed China's).

The reckless policy of abetting Beijing's militarist aspirations concern again those who are conducting the dangerous policy. China's rapproachement with the most bellicose circles of the United States and other NATO countries threatens general security.

CIVILETTI WARNS AMERICANS AGAINST GOING TO IRAN

LD012156 Moscow TASS in English 2007 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, June 1, TASS--The Americans who dare to go to Iran may be sentenced to ten years in prison and to pay a fine of 50 thousand dollars. A statement to this effect was made by U.S. Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti.

As political observers point out, sanctions will be levelled in the first place against American lawyers who are going to attend the international conference for investigation into the aggressive actions of the USA against Iran, which is scheduled to open in Tehran tomorrow. The American administration fears that the findings of the conference will become known to broad public.

STATE DEPARTMENT CONFIRMS AID TO AFGHAN REBELS

LD010905 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0310 GMT 1 Jun 80

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vitaliy Sobolev]

[Text] A cable from AFP in Washington: The U.S. State Department has confirmed that the United States is rendering aid to the Afghan rebels but did not indicate in what way. The agency cites the following words of a high ranking American official: We are helping them how we can.

That Washington has the capabilities to do so can scarcely be doubted. If one judges by reports in the American press, the CIA is supplying the gangs of anti-Afghan mercenaries in Pakistan antitank weapons and even surface-to-air missiles, as well as small arms. A network of recruiting points is in operation on U.S. territory, where the cutthroats are signed up to be dispatched to Afghanistan. There have already been frequent reports on the activity of the training camps in Pakistan. So the fact, that was no secret even earlier, of Washington's interference interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan has now been officially acknowledged by the American administration.

SENATOR DANFORTH CALLS FOR MORE AID TO AFGHAN 'GANGS'

LD301337 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 May 80 p 3

[A. Mozgovoy "Rejoinder": "Feigning 'Ignorance'"]

[Text] A few days ago the New York TIMES published a lengthy article by Republican Senator J. Danforth devoted to U.S. foreign policy. Just what is worrying the American legislator? Perhaps it is the deterioration in the international situation that has occurred through the fault of the White House? Certainly not. The senator believes that the United States is doing too little to help the hired gangs operating against Afghanistan. "It certainly does not appear from newspaper reports that the United States is providing any bustantial quantity of weapons and ammunition," the senator complains.

What's all this about "newspaper reports?" J. Danforth is trying to present himself as an uninformed simpleton. He supposedly does not know of the conference held in Congress 9 January this year. That day, room C-407 was literally packed with protective electronic devices, and burly thugs, armed to the teeth, stood guard outside its doors--after all, the conference was top secret. Frank Carlucci, deputy director of the CIA, and other high-ranking officials of the U.S. spy dep.rtment were briefing senators on the American aid program for the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. The CIA suggested supplying the bandit formations with small arms, explosives and antiaircraft and antitank missiles. The legislators had no objection. The next day Carlucci notified the White House of the results of the meeting and President J. Carter signed the order under which the program entered into force.

However, the presidential order was a formality, since intensive weapons supplies to the rebels began back in December of last year.

J. Danforth's "ignorance" is easily explained. He is infuriated that the Afghan bandits' onslaughts are ending in failure, so he is calling on the administration to expand the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. But the senator's "prescription" is clearly no good; revolutionary Afghanistan is confidently traveling the planned path.

STIRRING UP AFGHANISTAN PRETEXT TO WIDEN MILITARY PRESENCE

LD311300 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 31, TASS--TASS political commentator Vladimir Serov writes:

The ASSOCIATED PRESS reported that a high placed official of the U.S. administration who asked that his name should not be given admitted at a press conference in Washington that the United States is giving direct backing to Afghan counterrevolutionaries who are waging the armed struggle against the lawful government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. We are striving to help them in every way we can, but I cannot discuss all the ways we are using, he said. The ASSOCIATED PRESS stresses that the statement is the most definite of all that were ever made by representatives of the U.S. administration concerning the United States' backing of Afghan counterrevolutionaries.

This rather outspoken admission of a representative of official Washington shows, above all, that contrary to the previous pronouncements, the United States is grossly interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs and clearly has no wish for a political settlement between Afghanistan and its neighbours--Iran and Pakistan. Moreover, supplying with arms, funds and other things Afghan counterrevolutionaries that are operating mainly from Pakistan's territory, the Washington administration intends in future, too, to cause the heightening of tensions around Afghanistan.

Obstructing the political settlement and stirring up the seat of tension in the area, the Carter administration thus seeks to preserve a pretext for the widening of its military presence not only in the Near and Middle East, but also in other areas of the world, to preserve a pretext for justifying its course aimed at "world supremacy", at the implementation by the United States of the functions of a world gendarme.

This is a reckless, adventuristic course.

CARTER INTERVIEW WITH NEWSPAPER EDITORS REPORTED

LD301656 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Washington, May 30, TASS--President Carter gave an interview to the editors of a number of provincial newspapers and confirmed his administration's intention to follow the course of strengthening the militaristic machine of the aggressive NATO bloc, of whipping up international tension and accelerating the arms race.

Carter expressed obvious satisfaction that NATO countries had given in to American pressure and adopted on Washington's prompting the decision to increase all their real military spendings by three per cent annually and to deploy amost 600 American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. According to the President this is evidence of Washington's obvious success in coping with the "problem of strengthening its alliances".

While pushing its allies onto the road of further militarisation the United States itself is making an unprecedented effort to accelerate military preparations with the aim of attaining military superiority, Carter said. He stated that the military programme submitted to Congress provides for an increase of military expenditures by four per cent with due account for inflation during each of the five following years.

Jimmy Carter justified his doctrine of "anti-detente" and his course of stepping up the arms race with reference to the "events in Afghanistan". It is well known, however, that the NATO decisions on the three per cent increase of military spendings and on the deployment of American missiles, a subject of the President's boasts, were adopted long before these events.

Jimmy Carter left no doubts that by fanning up militaristic psychosis the United States proceeds first of all from imperialist, expansionist considerations in "stragetically important" areas of the world. Carter specially singled out the Middle East to which, he said, Washington had spread its "sphere of influence" by creating the Tel-Avid-Cairo axis on the basis of the separate Camp (?David) deal.

At the same time the President had to admit that a number of aspects of Washington's policy, first of all the policy of confrontation with the USSR, did not evoke enthusiasm even among America's allies. He said that in a number of respects Washington was disappointed by the absence of proper support by some allies for its position of opposition to the Soviet Union in Afghanistan and in the Iranian question.

It follows from the President's words that the United States intends to continue "parallel actions" with Beijing, although this poses a big danger to the peoples of Asia and the whole world. Jimmy Carter openly stressed that China belonged to Washington's "new friends" and that in the future this is to provide considerable "dividends".

On reiterating his anti-Olympic position the President did not conceal his irritation that despite Washington's desperate attempts to make other countries join the boycott of the summer Olympics most of them had declared in favour of going to Moscow. Carter said with regret that he had no "control over the national Olympic committees" of foreign states which decided to take part in the international festival of sport.

ENVOY TO ROME COMMENTS ON 'DETENTE' SCORED

LD302126 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Rome, May 30, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Babenko reports: The United States ambassador in Italy, Richard Gardner, addressed journalists in Venice and made what appeared at first sight an amazing speech. It is reported that not only young journalists but even veterans, who listened to the diplomat, were confused. And for good reason at that. "We will stint no effort in favour of detente", Gardner declared referring to himself in particular and to the United States as a whole.

Had a miracle happened and the fierce "hawk" and anticommunist who, as reported by the local press, was about to be included in the Italian "who is who" as a "cold war warrior No 1 (or No 2)" suddenly turned into a "dove" and even uttered the previously hated word "detente"?

No. There was no miracle. Virtually moments later everything became clear.

The ambassador himself explained that by "detente" he had in mind "repulsing the Soviet threat!" In other words Gardner preached hatred between European countries and peoples. Quite some "detente" American style. It can be said with certainty that the Italian public and most of the prominent politicians in Italy are against this so to say "concept" of detente.

Gardner's speech was full of grim forecasts. He kept repeating that the 1980's will be "a decade of big dangers". It is told that the legendary Pythians, when engaged in soothsaying, tended to be hard of memory. Copying them, Gardner "forgot" to remind his listeners that the danger to the cause of peace and the security of peoples is being created first of all by the arms race which Washington is intensifying and which it is forcing on its NATO allies, in particular on Italy.

Gardner is making such statements almost every day. He has already made another statement, this time in Florence, as reported by the newspaper SOLE VENTIQUATTRO ORE. And again the old words about the "growing Soviet military threat" and the "necessity" of the arms race.

There is no stopping Richard Gardner. He uses every opportunity to say once again "no" to an improvement of the political climate in Europe and "yes" to the aggravation of international tension.

It is apt to recall that Gardner is not alone. His Paris colleague Hartman recently made a whole string of public statements in the very same spirit. It appears that Washington is encouraging this stype of diplomacy. But the public in West European countries resolutely rejects it.

U.S. FAILS IN ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE FRANCE

LD301521 Moscow TASS in English 1514 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Washington, May 31, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports: A fresh Washington's attempt to "rein France in" and to make it give up an independent foreign policy course has ended in failure. Such is the outcome of the talks held by the U.S. secretary of state, Edmund Muskie, with French foreign minister, Jean Francois-Poncet, the outcome which can by no means be described as comforting to the U.S. administration.

The United States, which demands unconditional submission from European countries, is known to have brought Paris under sharp criticism for its unwillingness to follow U.S. "directives" on a whole number of topical international problems.

Of particular dissatisfaction to the United States was that France has reaffirmed the course towards detente and the development of relations with socialist countries, including the Soviet Union.

The annoyance of the United States is in no small measure explained by France's active role in the preparation of the West European initiative on the Middle East, which reportedly rejects the Camp David script for "peace American style", and envisages the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. According to the press, the United States fears that this initiative may disrupt the implementation of its elaborate plans for a military strategic expansion in the Middle East through setting up the Cairo-Tel Aviv axis puppet-ruled states.

The Carter administration regarded the visit of the French foreign minister to the United States as a convenient occasion for calling France "to order" and for making it endorse the U.S. position in the interests of "Atlantic solidarity". However, the talks which continued for four hours failed to bring the desired results to the United States.

After the meeting with the U.S. secretary of state, Jean Francois-Poncet directly spoke about "differences in views". He stressed that Europe and American are occupying different geographical and political positions and their views do not coincide. The sombre looking Secretary of State Edmund Muskie limited himself to the trite phrase that "the talks had a positive character".

Speaking privately, U.S. officials have admitted that the sides failed to reach agreement virtually on any of the key issues. This is also true of the policy with regard to the Soviet Union and the Middle East.

In other words, according to the observers, Washington has once again had a chance to see that the Western European countries were not going to follow the U.S. will blindly, no matter what amount of pressure the White House brought on them.

CARTER PIQUED OVER EUROPEAN INDEPENDENCE, PALESTINIAN QUESTION

LD011750 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 1 Jun 80

["Pounding Fist on the Table..."--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 1, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Tyssovskiy writes:

Top figures of the U.S. administration in Washington have literally hardened their fists by too frequent pounding on the table at Iranians, who are upholding their right not to live on instructions from the overseas, the Arabs who do not wish to recognize the "settlement" Camp David style of the Middle East crisis and of the Palestinian problem, which is being imposed on them by the USA, the nations who refuse to bow to Washington's crude diktat as regards the boycott of the Olympic games in Moscow, and in general, all who disagree with the adventurist foreign policy course of the White House in the international arena.

But recently Washington has been particularly displeased with its West European allies. Zbigniew Brzezinski, U.S. presidential national security adviser, jumped on them for evading support for the policy of political and economic blackmail against Iran.

Hardly had Edmund Muskie entered the State Department, as he took the liberty of scolding France for its continuing summit contacts with the Soviet Union and today it is U.S. President J. Carter, who decided to test the strength of his fists and at the same time of the table, on which he was pounding. The head of the U.S. administration openly warned the West European capitals that he would not tolerate any fresh intiatives on their part on the Middle East issue. He declared that he would not hesitate to veto them at the U.N. Security Council.

The exasperation of the White House is quite understandable. The U.S. foreign policy in its most important aspect--Iran and the Middle East--is in conflict with the interest of West European countries. The USA has deadlocked a general Middle East settlement. It would be more correct to say that Washington did not even strive for such a settlement, and the Camp David farce was staged with the sole aim of creating prerequisites for consolidating and broadening U.S. military presence in the Middle East.

J. Carter's statement has once again borne out that Camp David envisages the establishment in that region of peace American-style and only American-style. It is directed at turning the Persian Gulf basin into a huge American oil reservoir.

Such a course constitutes a threat not only to the political independence of Arab states, but also to the economic interests of the West European allies of the USA. When striving to ensure the stability of oil supplies from the Middle East, Western Europe is making an attempt to come out with a political initiative with the aim of achieving some progress in a general settlement, Washington gives a red light to it.

It is seen from the example of Iran and the Olympic games that the method of arms twisting developed by Brzezinski is ever more widely used by the White House. And this is in spite of the fact that the shouts by American sergeants "right dress!, shun!," do not produce the desired effect: Europe is reluctant to march in step with the USA, particularly when it comes to its vital political and economic interests.

ECONOMIC RECESSION, IMPACT ASSESSED

LD012102 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, June 1, TASS--Addressing newsmen, President J. Carter said that the economic recession in the USA had arrived faster than could be expected. He admitted that the United States is faced with a serious economic recession, which is going to be worse than was expected earlier.

The U.S. Commerce Department said that the index of main economic indicators in the country dropped in April 4.8 percent and industrial output declined two percent. This means that industrial enterprises have received by far less orders and the volume of construction has strongly reduced, many workers have been put on a shorter work week and thousands of Americans have been laid off.

In April, the army of unemployed in the USA increased by 825 thousand to top 7.2 million. But this only the start, the N.B.C. television company points out. The recession will be accompanied with an unprecedented growth of unemployment in the post war period.

Realities have borne out these forecasts. According to the figures of the U.S. Labour Department, from May 10 to 17 alone, a total of 675 thousand people turned for unemployment grants. They had lost their jobs because of a slowdown of production and the closing of enterprises. This is the biggest ever number of applications by unemployed for grants in one week over the recent 13 years.

Particularly heavily hit have been the motor and steel industries as well as construction. The motor industry giants General Motors, Ford Motor and Chrysler have laid off a total of more than a quarter of their workers and closed permanent or "temporarily" tens of their enterprises in various cities. In the opinion of economists, this trend will continue. According to the forecasts of the WORLD AUTOMOTIVE REPORTS, a specialised publication of the motor industry, in the second quarter of this year the enterprises of the five biggest U.S. motor companies will manufacture 33 percent less automobiles as compared with the same period last year. The journal gives even more pessimistic forecasts for the third quarter, when the output of automobiles in the USA will reach its lowest mark over the recent ten years.

The steel industry, which was once one of the most powerful branches of the heavy industry in the United States, is going through a slowdown. According to figures issued here, the weekly steel output in the country from May 17 to 24 dropped to the lowest level in the recent five years. Only 66.8 percent of production capacities in that industry are used.

The rate of house-building has sharply declined. The number of orders for the construction of new houses, declined 14.2 percent in April.

The economic recession hits particularly heavily the working people.

More than twenty million people are forced to have recourse to the system of state aid in order to make both ends meet. People are queuing up for free food in Detroit, the capital of the U.S. motor industry, as was in the times of most heavy crises.

Most authoritative economists of the USA predict that by the end of this year the unemployment rate in this country will reach 10 percent of the able-bodied population, or more than ten million people.

Being hit by a heavy economic recession, the United States has been recently bringing open pressure to bear on its allies in Western Europe and Japan, which are capitalising on the difficulties of the U.S. monopolies and are ever more actively appearing in the U.S. market. Washington is particularly exasperated by the growing influx into the country of cheaper West European steel as well as Japanese cars that are cost saving and are in great demand in conditions of the energy crisis. Put behind the threats of protectionist "punitive measures," which are ever more often made Washington, are far-reaching selfish aims-- not only to limit considerably exports by trade rivals into the USA, but gradually bring things to an actual drop in production in Western Europe and Japan.

The final objective of the U.S. administration, which is trying to choke the EEC member countries and Japan off the Arab states and Iran, whose oil they need so badly, is to create difficulties for its rivals. The calls to "freeze" trade ties with the USSR are explained not in the least by such considerations. Meanwhile, as the newspaper Washington POST points out, Western Europe has a vital stake in trade with the USSR, whose volume grew 30 percent in 1979 alone.

IGOR ALEKSANDROV ON INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY

LD020200 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Igor Aleksandrov commentary]

[Text] One of Jimmy Carter's election promises during the presidential campaign of 1976 was to ensure an open government, an end to arbitrary actions of the intelligence agencies and safeguarding citizens' democratic rights. But over the past few years the government in the United States has been far from open and new powers have been given to the intelligence agencies, legalizing their interference into the private lives of citizens.

Our political observer Igor Aleksandrov has this to say about these alarming trends:

After the startling exposures of illegal practices by the Central Intelligence Agency and the FBI in the early seventies, Congress imposed restrictions on their activities in a bid to safeguard the constitutional rights of American citizens. Indications now are that the intelligence community, as these agencies are often described, and the extreme reactionary quarters who support them, are back on the warpath.

One of their immediate objectives is to secure the abolition of some of the most crucial provisions of the Freedom of Information Act. Open attacks on the act were recently launched in Congress by the CIA chief, Stansfield Turner, and his deputy, Frank Carlucci. The effect of this campaign is to conceal again from the public eye secret operations conducted by the intelligence agencies against American citizens. We all know what the result of such practices was in the recent past, when the secret services interfered, without any restraint, into the private life and public activities of hundreds of thousands of their own citizens.

Commenting on the White House policy towards the intelligence community, the science and government report, appearing in Washington, pointed out that the administration would like to lift as many restrictions as it can from the CIA. The White House wants to end the accountability of the CIA and other special services to the Congress. In other words, attempts are being made to restore their former uncontrolled status.

This also includes the FBI, which seeks to become an independent secret police. A spokesman for the public organization, the campaign for political rights, (Hal Candy), has said recently that the FBI is trying to secure greater powers, achieve greater independence from Congress and take advantage of tension in relations with the Soviet Union to obtain a greater degree of freedom in conducting its clandestine operations.

There is now a mounting public campaign in the United States against cuts in social programs, against the arms race and against policies which increase inflation and unemployment and it appears that the administration has nothing to offer its citizens who are plagued by these and other urgent social problems. This being so, emphasis is again being placed on the machinery of suppression, the secret police and the special services.

These new tactics have been put to the test in Miami. This new course on the domestic scene is also in line with the foreign policy of the administration, which is trying to impose its will practically on all other nations and which openly supports unpopular dictatorships such as in South Korea and in Chile.

So one has really every reason to say that history repeats itself. Back in the fifties, cold war politics pursued by the United States were accompanied by the McCarthy era on the home front. And as Washington now revives its cold war tactics, there's a mounting threat of more witch hunts to come in the United States.

HUA GUOFENG'S TOKYO VISIT 'ACHIEVES NOTHING'

OW011532 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 31 May 80

[Commentary by station commentator (Sarkov): "On the Results of Talks Held by Hua Guofeng in Japan"]

[Text] Judging from the joint communique, China did not achieve anything in Tokyo. Except for some ordinary complimentary phrases, the communique contains nothing else. However, the newspapers and journals in both China and Japan praised Hua's visit to Japan as one of historical significance.

Japanese Emperor Hirohito himself tried to turn China into Japan's colony some 40 years ago. Now he praises Hua Guofeng a great deal, saying that Hua was the first Chinese leader to visit Japan in the past 3,000 years. Are these words compliments to Hua Guofeng, or reproaches to the deceased Chiang Kai-shek?

Prior to his visit to Tokyo, Hua Guofeng had said that his aim in visiting Japan was to seek coordination from Japan in solving the most important international issues. The communique did not show if Hua Guofeng achieved this aim. The communique only said that China and Japan can proceed from its own stand to continue its efforts in safeguarding peace in the whole world. It should be emphasized here that the words "proceed from its own stand" apparently signifies that the Japanese side apparently draws a clear demarcation line with the Beijing leaders on the latter's frenzied views in dealing with the most important international issues.

Beijing wants Japan to double its military expenditures and actively participate in the anti-Afghan movement, and encourages the Tokyo authorities to boycott all proposals for peace. Judging from the full text of the communique, Hua Guofeng failed to achieve all this. Japan does not follow Washington's extremist policy in all respects. However, Beijing is prepared to do so, in spite of the fact this policy runs counter to China's national interests. They not only follow U.S. leaders in attacking political detente and international cooperation, but also try to undermine efforts in all parts of the world for achieving such international cooperation.

Facts have proven that even U.S. allies in NATO have become more and more reluctant in following Washington. For example, the proposal put forward during the meeting between the French and Soviet leaders to exchange views. Only the Chinese leaders blindly follow all the directives issued by the U.S. Government. The results of Hua Guofeng's visit to Tokyo once again proves this point.

FURTHER ON SITUATION IN SOUTH KOREA

Formation of Governing Council

LD310736 Moscow TASS in English 0714 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Tokyo, May 31, TASS--The South Korean puppet regime is intensifying reprisals against the country's population which demands the holding of broad democratic transformations. As it became known, the authorities extended the state of emergency in South Korea that is swept by popular uprising. Obviously yielding to the pressure of the military, President Choe Kyu-ha announced the forming of the council for governing the country in the period of the state of emergency. The council will be dominated by high-place military who are closely linked with Washington and are prepared to drench in blood the entire country on Washington's orders.

Disclaimer of U.S. Role

LD311837 Moscow TASS in English 1733 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Tokyo, May 31, TASS--A military junta has assumed full power in South Korea. According to reports from Seoul, a 25-man special national security committee dominated by the leading armed forces men and headed by the country's dictator, director of the South Korean central intelligence agency and the army intelligence, General Chon Tu hwan has been formed there. According to the official statements, the junta will rule the country until the martial law is lifted. Nothing has been said about how long the martial law is going to remain in force.

The military junta which for the sake of appearance includes the civilian members of the formally existing cabinet of ministers has been organised two weeks after martial law had been introduced throughout South Korea. Political observers are unanimous in their opinion that the formation of the junta has put an end to the puppet regime's false promises about liberalisation.

The press commenting on the fact that practically unlimited power in South Korea has been assumed by General Chon Tu-hwan is not trying to conceal his close ties with the U.S. administration. He recently said that he had informed the United States in detail beforehand about all repressive measures including the date for the introduction of martial law throughout South Korea.

Such revelations by the dictator confused even his Washington's masters somewhat. An official spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Seoul has groundlessly asserted that Washington had allegedly known nothing about the planned arrests of the South Korean opposition leaders and the suppression of the popular protest movement.

However, real facts show that this is a brazen lie. At the height of the popular uprising that has flared up in several South Korean cities the United States has assembled a powerful strike force in the Korean waters consisting of the Coral Sea and the Midway aircraft with scores of combat planes aboard. The United States has also designated special punitive troops for suppressing the protest of the South Korean population from among the Pentagon-controlled united U.S.-South Korean Armed Forces.

JAPANESE POLICY SUBORDINATED TO MILITARY ENDS

LD301039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 80 p 4

[Correspondent Yu. Vdovin report: "On a Murky Wave: Japanese Militarism Is Rearing its Head"]

[Text] Tokyo, May--The soldiers marched in a line. They they began to run, crouching close to the ground. The submachineguns which they swung from side to side were silent. Now you could see their tanned faces, the stains and spots on their camouflage clothing, their helmets covered with netting with leaves in it. Suddenly a loud "tra-ta-ta-ta! pow! Tra-ta-ta-ta! and pow!" again. It was the soldiers shouting in imitation of rounds of submachinegun fire and single shots. The magazines of their submachineguns were empty. They did not even contain blank cartridges....

This was how an ASAHI correspondent described exercises involving the 20th Regiment of the 6th Division of the Japanese Self-Defense Troops. "Why were the magazines empty?" he asked. And replies: Because cartridges are expansive. After all every round of submachinegun fire, even a blank one, costs money. For the same reason, the correspondent complained, on the firing range where the exercises were held shell explosions were not to be heard, the shell holes which should smoke on the battlefield were replaced by old motor tires emitting smoke and the "semaphore" from red flags on an "enemy" hillock meant that a mortar was "working" there. Surely such an army cannot defend the country? the correspondent grieved.

Let us leave these anecdotal old wives' tales to his conscience. Their author, as we can see, has been thoroughly overzealous. The question arises, however, why a respectable paper should have published compositions whose veracity is more than dubious. Dubious if only because on the day the exercises described in ASAHI were taking place in Vatatema, at the Chibuse base on Hokkaido U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown was being shown something quite different. Model "74" tanks and "75" aircraft meeting the latest requirements of modern warfare, armored transports, jet fighters, guided shells and assault forces were taking part in a military display on the theme of "repelling an enemy attack" (what enemy may be comprehended from the island's geographical position) rehearsed by the 7th Armored Division. In contrast to the exercises at (Vatatema) there was an unstinting supply of ammunition here. Almost all the combat equipment was Japanese-produced. The Pentagon chief spoke highly of the training, actions and armament of the Japanese soldiers. But, Brown said at the time, that is not enough, and Japan must build up its combat might rapidly both qualitatively and quantitatively.

Since then this demand has been persistently reiterated by U.S. representatives of varying caliber--the heads of trade delegations, high-ranking U.S. Army officers in Japan and congressmen. They cajole, intimidate, urge and threaten. Without the United States Japan will become easy prey for international communism, they say. But together we will form a formidable force which will be able to dictate its terms to the enemy. But for this Japan must arm itself. In brief, the Pentagon recalls without embarassment that it has helped to resurrect the Japanese army by no means for defense as it always assured the Japanese. It needs Japanese soldiers as accomplices in the implementation of aggressive plans and it needs Japan's territory as a logistical base and arsenal.

Washington has already achieved much of what it was seeking, but it wants more. The United States is being rendered inestimable aid here by the bourgeois press, which, as can be seen from the example of the ASAHI correspondent's endeavors, is instilling in ordinary people the idea of the weakness of the Japanese army; by the Japanese ruling circles, which, on orders from across the ocean and to Beijing's utter joy, are heating up the campaign about the mythical "Soviet threat," and by the arms-producing monopolies, which, riding this murky wave, have felt that their time has finally come and that they need not keep under cover but can speak and act openly. In advancing various arguments to justify the buildup of their own combat might and the further development of the military industry, they are all guided by the same logic: Without a strong army equipped with the most modern weapons Japan will be unable to safeguard its future.

For their part the Chinese leaders are giving every encouragement to the growth of militarist sentiments in Japan and are fighting for the doubling of its military budget and the country's transformation into a "great military power" which Beijing would like to be capable of joining with the United States and West Europe to oppose the Soviet Union. It is not least precisely these goals which are pursued by the visit to Tokyo by PRC State Council Premier Hua Guofeng which began on 27 May.

Japan's present armed forces and military industry are contemporaries. They were resurrected on U.S. initiative with the start of the Korean war. Their development and consolidation are in many ways similar. Created in July 1950 on instructions from General D. MacArthur, the "reserve police corps" numbered about 70,000 men and had an annual budget of 20 million yen. Today the self-defense troops, as the Japanese army is now officially called, have about 260,000 soldiers and officers in their ranks and cost the taxpayer 2 trillion yen a year. They are equipped with sophisticated combat equipment and operate in close contact with the U.S. Armed Forces. Their function has also changed. While previously Japanese soldiers together with U.S. soldiers, to judge from official reports, rehearsed "defense" operations, now they are without embarrassment becoming increasingly involved in preparing themselves for offensive operations.

The muscles of Japan's defense industry, fed on "special orders" from the U.S. Army to back up the war in Korea, have also become more prominent. In 1950, when that war had only just begun, about 200 Japanese companies earned about $150 million producing weapons and ammunition and repairing combat equipment for the U.S. Armed Forces. Within a year this figure had increased almost 5.5 times.

At that time the Japanese army met only 50 percent of its own requirements from domestic production. The remaining armaments, ammunition and equipment came from the United States in the form of free aid or were imported. At present, TOKYO SHIMBUN writes, 2,230 companies and firms are engaged in military production. The majority belong to the country's large-scale monopoly associations. Every seventh company registered at the Tokyo Stock Exchange workers for warfare. They included companyies like Mitsubishi, Ishikawajima-Harima, Toshiba, Hitachi, Nihon Denki, Shin Meiwa and others.

Japanese plants produce over 90 percent of everything the army needs, including 75 percent of its firearms, 77 percent of its aircraft, 95 percent of its ammunition, and almost 100 percent of its ships and submarines. According to figures from the National Defense Agency, the military orders in 1979 totaled about 640 million yen, but by 1984, when the 5-year "defense plan" is completed, they will be in excess of 1 trillion yen. Japan's 1980 military budget plans to allocate over 2,230 billion yen. The journal ZAIKAI KANSOKU predicts that in 5 years this expenditure will have increased 2.3 times. In all since their restoration the Japanese Armed forces have cost the taxpayer 16 trillion yen. Now, the press notes, the Japanese army and military industry are the best among the Asian capitalists countries and in many ways are not inferior in this respect to other industrially developed countries of the world.

Continuing, with the Pentagon's approval and support, to build up and improve Japan's combat might and military potential, the ruling circles, monopoly capital and the military are continuing through inertia to refer to the "communist peril," and the "Soviet threat" and the need in this connection to strengthen the country's defense. Recently, however, they have been complaining increasingly frequently and openly that economic might which is not backed up by force of arms puts Japan in an unequal position with respect to other powers in world politics. "Foreign policy without a powerful military potential is absolutely pointless," G. Yamashita, then chief of the National Defense Agency, said last year. Y. Inayama, an eminent representative of business circles, has even franker, saying: "To get out of the depression we need another war somewhere."

And here is one more example. Speaking at a seminar of representatives of business circles discussing the problems of Japan's development in the eighties, H. Hyuga, president of the Kansai Economic Federation (Kansai is Japan's second largest industrial region), called for military appropriations to be more than doubled and expressed himself in favor of introducing universal military service and mounting military propaganda in the country. It is clear from his statement that the buildup of Japan's military potential is essential to back up its territorial claims on the USSR.

Such statements, the newspaper AKAHATA notes, attest graphically to the fact that in responding actively to U.S. demands Japan's ruling circles and part of its business world have made a resolute turn toward transforming the country in the eighties into a mighty military power. The country's domestic and foreign policy is now largely subordinated to this goal.

This development of events cannot fail to worry many Japanese today. The majority of the people oppose the buildup of Japan's combat might and its involvement in the Pentagon's aggressive strategy and are convinced that the country's future can be secured not by military means but by pursuing a policy of peace, cooperation and friendship with all countries. It is precisely this which is envisaged by Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution, which enshrines the Japanese people's permanent rejection of war "as a nation's sovereign right" and their commitment never again to creat "ground, naval and air forces or other means of warfare."

The Japanese people's desire for peace is borne out by numerous letters from readers to the country's various newspapers.

Here is one of them.

(Kh. Tyuma) from Kagoshima Prefecture asks: "Surely Japan does not really need an army to preserve peace? After all, an army is an instrument of war. Calls for it to be strengthened are tantamount to calls for war. And war means death, destruction and hardships."

"The only useful lesson we drew from the war," (M. Sato) writes from Chiba City, "is that no one gains from wars, the people always lose. Mindful of this, we must not allow Japan to become a military power again."

Anxiety for the future of their motherland is attracting the authors of these letters and thousands of new Japanese into the pranks of the antiwar movement based on the trade unions, and youth, women's the country's and other democratic and mass organizations uniting millions of people. With every passing day this movement is expanding and growing, becoming an inalienable part of the nationwide struggle for the working people's interests in which the communists play a leading part.

The resolution of the 15th Japan Communist Party Congress notes that the struggle against the resurrection of militarism and for the liquidation of the "security treaty" and Japan's transformation into a peaceful and neutral state is acquiring increasing significance and is becoming one of the main directions of the nationwide movement in the eighties. The Japanese communists, the congress document points out, will continue to resolutely oppose the policy of aggression and war and the country's further involvement in the Pentagon's world strategy since without this it is impossible to ensure Japan's peaceful and independent development and defend its national sovereignty and independence.

KIRILENKO MEETS WITH MOLOMJAMTS-LED DELEGATION

LD272206 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2004 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has had a meeting with a delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] headed by Molomjamts, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee.

An exchange of information took place on the activities of the two parties in connection with carrying out the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 17th MPRP congress and with the further development of all-round Soviet-Mongolian cooperation.

BRIEFS

DPRK ENSEMBLE--An ensemble from the DPRK's north Hamgyong Province will leave Vladivostok for home today after visiting Ussuriysk and Nakhodka as well as sovkhozes, kolkhozes, industrial enterprises, ports and cultural establishments in the kray. It presented several concert performances in Ussuriysk, Nakhodka and Vladivostok during its visit in the kray. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0215 GMT 20 May 80 OW]

AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

LD301842 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1558 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Kabul, 30 May (TASS)--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] has published "Notes on Some Questions Examined at the 11th Session of Foreign Ministers of the Islamic Conference Organization's Member Countries." In particular the document touches upon questions of American imperialism's interference in Iran's internal affairs which, according to the DRA Foreign Ministry, is "an unprecedented encroachment on the territorial integrity and national sovereignty of the Islamic Republic of Iran," questions of the struggle of Islamic world against the Israeli aggression and occupation of the Arab lands in 1967. "Afghanistan resolutely condemns the separatist deal between the Egyptian President as-Sadat who arbitrarily trades in Arabs' interests and the Israeli Zionist clique."

Imperialist propaganda, the document further notes, spreads malicious concoctions about the April revolution and the DRA. The April revolution was a national democratic revolution which toppled the proimperialist, semifeudal regime. The aim of the revolution consists in implementing universal democratic changes in Afghan society, including in particular the development of the national economy, raising the people's standard of living, and so forth. In implementing these revolutionary changes, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan takes into consideration and deeply respects the historical evolution of the Afghan society, the deeply rooted religion of our people and various traditions of different nationalities and tribes.

The document emphasizes that the increasing scale and intensity of foreign interference in the affairs of Afghanistan as well as aggression against it are constituting a threat not only to the achievements of the April revolution but also to the existence of Afghanistan as an independent and sovereign state. This threatening situation prompted the Revolutionary Council and the Government of the DRA to invite a limited contingent of Soviet troops to render assistance to the Afghan people and the Afghan Armed Forces in repelling external aggression and in defending the independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan. Soviet troops were invited on the basis of the treaty of friendship, good-neighborly relations and cooperation between the USSR and Afghanistan in accordance with Article 51 of the UN Charter. As soon as aggressive acts from the territories of neighboring countries cease and guarantees are secured to the effect that these acts will not be resumed the Soviet troops will be withdrawn.

The Soviet people in Afghanistan, the document stresses, are treating with complete respect the Afghan people and their religion and are by no means interfering in their life. In the 62-year old history of relations with Afghanistan the Soviet Union has always granted and is granting to our country disinterested aid, which is now increasing and is not circumscribed by any conditions. The grand National Assembly, reflecting the desires of the Afghan people, has in the past always affirmed the Soviet aid, including military aid, which is a clear manifestation of the support by the Afghan people for this cooperation.

The "notes" emphasise the desire of the DRA Government and the Afghan people to live in peace with neighboring countries and to have normal, good-neighborly relations with them.

The document also touches upon the question of real Afghan refugees who left their homeland as a result of repressions by Amin's fascist government and under the influence of propaganda by Afghanistan's enemies. Following the universal amnesty declared by the DRA Government on 1 January this year some 11,000 refugee families and more than 50,000 nomadic families returned home and began a peaceful life.

Dwelling on the DRA Government's recent proposals to normalize Afghanistan's relations with Iran and Pakistan, the document emphasizes that, in the opinion of the Afghan Government, some countries may assist so that bilateral talks may begin. In particular the DRA Government welcomes efforts in this direction being undertaken by the Republic of Cuba as the chairman of the nonaligned movement. Normalization of (?relations) between Afghanistan and its neighboring countries, the document notes, constitutes a real contribution to the cause of further strengthening Islamic solidarity. The DRA expresses full support for the principles of the UN Charter, peaceful coexistence, positive and active nonalignment and Islamic solidarity. Following these principles the DRA, together with all peace-loving countries and forces, will do all that is necessary to defend peace and security in the whole world and in the region.

KOROTKOV VIEWS AFGHAN SETTLEMENT PROPOSALS

LD301642 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 30 May 80

[Excerpts] Vladimir Korotkov looks at the Afghan Government's proposals for a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

The proposals are precise and fundamental. They call for a serious attitude and business-like negotiations. Those who feel that it is first necessary to withdraw the Soviet troops and then see what needs to be done ignore the prime causes of the current aggravation of tension around Afghanistan. This point should be realized by people who call for an end to Soviet aid to Afghanistan, even if they have been led into this attitude by honest motives.

Neither Afghanistan nor the Soviet Union, which has come to its help, have threatened anyone. It was America and China-prodded foreign forces that started armed interference in Afghan affairs in order to make the Afghan people abandon the social and political system they had chosen for themselves and to subvert their revolution. The Soviet Union could not remain deaf to Afghanistan's request for help, the more so since the activity of the enemies of the Afghan revolution have jeopardized the security of its own southern border.

A political settlement on the basis of the Afghan Government's proposals is quite possible. The key to it lies in a guaranteed end to military incursions into Afghanistan by counter-revolutionaries operating from neighboring countries. It is now up to Afghanistan's neighbors, Pakistan above all, to make the move. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned it agrees to the Afghan Government's proposals and supports them. As President Leonid Brezhnev emphasized a few days ago, in the context of the proposed settlement and given corresponding international guarantees, it would be possible, on agreement with the Afghan Government, to solve the question of when Soviet troops should start pulling out and what further steps should be taken in that direction.

AFGHAN FAMILIES RETURN TO KUNAR PROVINCE

LD301514 Moscow TASS in English 1448 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Kabul, May 30, TASS--Another 300 Afghan families returned recently to the eastern Kunar Province. They left their homeland under the influence of false propaganda by enemies of the April Revolution.

At a meeting in the town of Asmar these families condemned the hostile propaganda by imperialism, by internal and external reaction and expressed readiness to defend the gains of the Afghan revolution, the independence and territorial integrity of their motherland.

DEFENSE DETACHMENT ACTIVITIES REPORTED

LD301407 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 80 p 3

[Special correspondent V. Niyazmatov "Reportage From Kabul": "Patrol Goes Off Into the Night"]

[Text] (Khon Oko Nedzher), the senior member of the self-defense detachment group, gave the final orders and the boys of 17 and 18, adctivists of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan, dividing into pairs, set off on their itineraries.

...He was appointed group leader not only because he is older than the others--22 is not that much older--but also because all that (Khon Oko) has experienced in his short life would be enough to fill two lives. And now, in making up the pairs, (Khon Oko) knew already that he would have to stand guard alone. His partner (Khashim) did not look completely well after an illness and (Khon Oko) sent his protesting friend home.

...(Mayvand)--a lively, noisy street by day--now seemed unfamilar, unnaturally quiet. Looking around closely, (Khon Oko) turned to the stadium. A sharp, guttural "Drish!" "Stop!" rang out deafeningly in the nocturnal quiet. In the dim light of his small lamp (Khon Oko) saw the barrel of a submachine gun pointed at him. Giving the sentry the password, he proceeded further, trying to keep in the shadow of the luxuriant greenery of the trees. He had already taught himself to walk without making a sound. Initially he could not quite manage this and by the end of his tour of duty his body would ache from the strain. Now many of those going out on patrol with him envied his soft, catlike tread.

A dark sector of the river bank appeared ahead. Taking a few steps in the dark, by some sixth sense he divined danger, at the same time readying his submachine gun. He immediately felt that someone unseen wanted to take his weapon from him. A hurled loop of rope was intended for (Khon Oko) but now it dangled, hooked to the muzzle above the submachine gun's sight. (Khom Oko) fired a short round and jumped back to a tree, and the submachine gun went into action again. At the same moment he heard shots in response. Again he pressed the submachine gun trigger, aiming it at the sounds of the shots. A muffled groan and the patter of someone running away were heard.

The soldiers of the People's Armed Forces of Afghanistan who rushed to help apprehended the fleeing enemy. By the tree in the light of the lamp (Khon Oko) saw a second bandit wounded in the leg. They had not intended to use their weapons, realizing that shooting would ruin the kidnaping they had planned. They needed to know the password from (Khon Oko).

...(Khon Oko) was orphaned at an early age. Kind-hearted people took him to the International Red Cross orphanage.

The children had to work in the orphanage. (Khon Oko) wove chairs and baskets. At the age of 10 he began to study in the orphanage school. At 18 he joined an underground Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan group. During a meeting at a conspirator's apartment (Khon Oko) was arrested by Daud's sleuths. He was kept for 7 days in security service cells, tortured and beaten with rods in an attempt to make him betray the members of the organization. The young underground organization member asserted: I know nothing of the existence of an underground youth organization, I went into the apartment for a drink of water. A month later (Khon Oko) was released. He believed a tail was put on him. For about another month (Khon Oko) engaged only in work assigned him in the orphanage's mechanical workshop and scarcely went outside at all. Convinced that the surveillance had ceased, (Khon Oko) resumed vigorous activity in the youth organization, propagandizing the ideas of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

And when the April revolution swept through the country like a purging hurricane and the people of Afghanistan received their long-awaited freedom, (Khon Oko) could be seen frequently at meetings and assemblies with peasants and artisans, workers and merchants.

He was arrested for the second time in the period of Amin's terror during a meeting which was discussing the incompatibility of the ideals of the revolution with the events taking place in the country. (Khon Oko) was taken to the Pol-e Charkhi prison. Cells designed for eight contained three times that number of arrested men.

In January 1980 the iron gates of Pol-e Charkhi opened for (Khon Oko) and thousands of other wrongly arrested people. Babrak Karmal's government began revolutionary transformations in the country.

"The enemies of Democratic Afghanistan tried to bring back the old order to the country," (Khon Oko) continues his story. "By killing patriots and burning schools and houses they wanted to intimidate the population and sow panic. After all, as you know, it is easier to catch fish in murky water.... But a revolution is only worth something if it can defend itself, as the great Lenin apparently said."

Almost every night (Khon Oko) goes out on duty in Kabul's most remote regions.

"Aren't you afraid? After all, you might not be the first to shoot?" I asked him.

After a little thought (Khon Oko) said:

"I shall reply with our Afghan parable. An old man in the evening of his life set about planting an orchard. A passer-by asked in surprise: Why are you doing that. After all when these trees grow you will no longer be alive. The old man replied: No matter, the fruit to come will be eaten by those who live after me...."

ORLOV REVIEWS DOCUMENTARY MOVIE ON AFGHAN EVENTS

LD301317 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 May 80 Morning edition p 5

[N. Orlov movie review: "Conspiracy Against the Republic"]

[Text] A soldier smashes the lock with his rifle butt, and we go in. Here--in an abandoned barn--is a whole arsenal: American repeater carbines, Chinese submachine guns, British military radios, bombs made from lengths of piping. Homemade, you would think, but the detonators are stamped: Made in the United States. Here too there is a pile of Maoist pamphlets--these are weapons too.

I have been relating the content of just one brief episode in a new, very important work by the central studio for documentary movies. The picture "Conspiracy Against the Republic," filmed by director I. Sveshnikova and camera operator Aleksandr Minayev in February of this year in Afghanistan, has the force of an indictment of those who wanted to drown in blood the new power in that country.

In February an armed rebellion was aroused in Kabul and certain other Afghan cities. The cameras of the Soviet documentary moviemakers captured on film how things were: disfigured corpses, schools destroyed, the university burned, deserted streets. The terror was aimed primarily against activists of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and representatives of the people's power. The organizers of the counterrevolution tried to pass off the February putsch as a people's uprising, but pictures taken right in the thick of events show that it was outside aggression. Hired killers admit in front of the cameras that they were trained a foreign bases by American and Chinese instructors with CIA money.

The movie's value lies not only in the unmasking force of the film shot during those disturbed days. The makers of the film push back the framework of time and important interconnections. A chronicle of the Chilean putsch is used sucessfully. It shows that the methods are one and the same--blood, terror, the use of the forces of internal reaction against a progressive regime. This is imperialism's handwriting, it is the same everywhere. In Nicaragua, Angola, Chile, Afghanistan.

The 1978 April revolution in Afghanistan gained maturity through yet another test. In the days of the counterrevolutionary sortie the Afghan working people proved in practice their loyalty to the revolution. The wide support of the international public helped them to stand firm. The pictures in the concluding section of the movie indicate convincingly that the people, having known a taste of freedom, are invincible.

"Conspiracy Against the Republic" is a good contribution to our movie journalism. The movie is distinguished by real "Carmenesque" passion. This is not the first joint work by these young moviemakers. Director Irina Sveshnikova and camera operator Aleksandr Mirayev made together the movie "The Angolans," and also "1,000 Days of a Republic," about Laos today. The new movie indicates their creative growth.

DELIVERY OF U.S. ARMS TO PAKISTAN NOTED

LD020824 Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Islamabad, June 2, TASS--A photograph published by the newspaper PAKISTAN TIMES today shows a consignment of brand-new automatic rifles made in the United States. This is but a part of the cargo delivered recently by a British airline plane. The cargo is to be forwarded to Peshawar, where Afghan counterrevolutionaries are known to have their base. In the estimates of the customs authorities, the value of the cargo stands at three million rupees.

PTI CLAIMS 'CARTOGRAPHIC AGGRESSION' BY NEWSWEEK

BK201612 Moscow in Hindi to India 1400 GMT 30 May 80

[Boris Sergeyev commentary]

[Text] A report from Delhi says that the Indian Foreign Ministry has sought clarification from the United States regarding a map of India's northeastern states published in the U.S. weekly NEWSWEEK. The map shows the Indian states of Assam and Sikkim as separate countries.

The PRESS TRUST OF INDIA NEWS AGENCY reports that Indian political observers have drawn a conclusion from this. An Indian Foreign Ministry spokesman described their publication of this map in the U.S. weekly as an example of cartographic aggression. The question if how the U.S. State Department will respond. Perhaps, it will describe it as the personal opinion of U.S. journalists which may not be the government's opinion. But the publication of maps, even in commercial publications, is not a personal matter. It is not possible that the U.S. State Department was unaware that NEWSWEEK intended to publish the provocative map. It is also surmised that this cartographic aggression was not committed at the initiative of NEWSWEEK magazine.

Let us look at the facts. In June 1978, a secret document of the U.S. State Department found its way to Indian journalists. This document was sent to the International Relations Department of George Washington University. This department usually provides shelter for U.S. agents. The document called for a social science research study of India's northeastern states, especially Assam and Sikkim. The research was aimed at finding out how well the ground had been prepared for carving out new independent states in this region of India.

Now the question arises of whether NEWSWEEK's recent publication of the map is a result of the research conducted 2 years ago in northeast India at the instruction of the U.S. State Department.

The observers also could not remain indifferent to the fact that the map published in NEWSWEEK and the activities of U.S. research workers and missionaries in northeast India are similar to Chinese efforts. Chinese maps also paint India's northeastern region either the same color as that of China or in the color of so-called independent countries. Subversive groups equipped with Chinese weapons are sent from Chinese territory. Apprehended saboteurs have had with them pamphlets printed in China which call for sucession from India. Is such coordination a coincidence?

Why is it that NEWSWEEK's provocative publication against India comes at a time when PRC Deputy Prime Minister Gen Biao is visiting the United States?

Answers to all these questions can be provided by the U.S. State Department. But it is, perhaps, not possible to get the right answers from there.

It has become increasing clear, even without U.S. clarification, that the United States and China display maximum coordination in their designs on India's northeast region. These designs are hatched with expansionist aims, and the instigation of secession is the means to achieve this aim.

Now, how far can the United States and China go in achieving their plans? Reports on recent contacts between U.S. and Chinese leaders can provide an answer. UPI, commenting on Geng Biao's U.S. visit, writes that the U.S. leaders have hinted that the United States and China could carry out joint military action in the future. NEWSWEEK's provocative publication against India reveals that coordination of U.S. and Chinese strategic expansionist designs has already started.

MARCHUK DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH INDIAN SCIENCE OFFICIAL

ID301527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] On 27 May G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received V. Ramalingaswami, president of the Indian National Academy of Sciences, and had a talk with him. There was a discussion of question on the further development of cooperation in the scientific field.

I.I. Gujral, Indian ambassador to the USSR, was present at the talk.

HUA GUOFENG ALLEGES SOVIET THREAT TO THAILAND

OW301929 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] At a press conference held (?to introduce) the communique on the Chinese premier's visit, a Japanese Government representative said that at present [words indistinct]. According to him, Hua Guofeng has expounded the position of Chinese leaders on international and mainly Asian issues, which is known to all. For example, Hua Guofeng holds that the Kampuchean issue is the result of Soviet expansionism, and that the next expansionist target will be Thailand. This station's observer Petrov writes in this connection:

Many Western reporters paid no attention to this slander by the Chinese premier and they cannot be blamed for this. Beijing's anti-Soviet newspapers and even Western papers which have a special liking for anti-Soviet views are tired of such (?lies) and fabrications as Hua Guofeng's allegation about the Soviet threat to Thailand. Another reason why many reporters ignored this statement by Hua Guofeng was that they had expected the leaders of the two major Asian countries to make a serious analysis of the international situation, instead of hearing something sensational, but fabricated.

Despite this, I dare say the view on the Southeast Asian situation, which Beijing is trying to force on others may well indicate the trend of development of the situation in this region, as Beijing's leaders intend it to be. This explains the allegation of the threat of aggression against Thailand. There is, of course, nothing new about this. We should note, however, that in the past Beijing and Washington talked about the Vietnamese threat against Thailand, but now they have to harp on the threat of Soviet aggression. This is because the allegation of Vietnamese aggression can no longer fool anyone.

A dialogue is developing between Vietnam and other Southeast Asian countries. (?It appears that all these countries are approaching identical viewpoints). Both, the Chinese leaders who openly seek domination of Southeast Asia, and their U.S. partners, who are after the same goal, are very disturbed by this. Hence, the (?slander) that the Soviet Union is threatening Thailand.

The bigger the lie, the more likely it will be believed. This was once said by a certain activist. The present Chinese leaders are borrowing it. Beijing says that it is impossible to (?negotiate) with the Soviet Union, and that there is only one way to guard against the Soviet Union, namely, to unite with Beijing and Washington and [words indistinct]. This, of course, is Beijing's wish. Their task is to threaten the (?Thai) authorities [words indistinct] and the governments of other ASEAN countries, wreck their dialogue with the various Indochinese countries and open the doors of the ASEAN countries so as to enhance Chinese and U.S. influence.

PHAM VAN DONG ON SIGNIFICANCE OF WARSAW PACT DOCUMENTS

LD301549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Good Will"]

[Text] Hanoi, 28 May--The Vietnamese people warmly welcome and fully support the results of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee conference and the new peace initiatives advanced by it, Pham Van Dong, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, has declared here.

He noted the great significance of the conference documents for the further struggle for peace, the peoples' security and the relaxation of international tension. The facts attest that for a quarter-century the Warsaw Pact Organization has always been the socialist countries' reliable defensive shield and has struggled indefatigably and effectively to ensure peace and detente and for cooperation among the peoples of Europe and the whole world.

In the present situation, when the U.S. imperialists in collusion with the Beijing expansionists are whipping up the arms race, fueling tension and trying to revive the cold war atmosphere, tremendous significance attaches to the Warsaw Pact states' initiative to hold a meeting of state leaders from all parts of the world at the highest level in the very near future.

This initiative, as well as the Warsaw Pact states' declaration, demonstrates yet again the good will, love of peace and high responsibility of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries for mankind's destiny. The socialist community countries' new peace proposals are extremely topical and accord with the hopes and aspirations of all the world's peoples, Pham Van Dong emphasized.

VIETNAM CP DELEGATION MET BY ROMANOV IN LENINGRAD

LD301223 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 80 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Delegation from Vietnam"]

[Text] A delegation of party workers from Ho Chi Minh City headed by Vo Van Kiet, candidate member of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the city VCP Committee, arrived in Leningrad yesterday. The visit is part of the program for cooperation between the sister cities' party organizations.

The delegation was met at Pulkovo Airport by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, Yu. F. Solovyev, first secretary of Leningrad CPSU Gorkom, V.G. Zakharov, secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, B.P. Taukin, deputy chairman of Leningrad Gorispolkom, and other officials.

The delegation was also met by representatives of the city's working people. Pioneers presented the guests with flowers.

On Victory Square the fraternal country's envoys inspected the monument to the heroic defenders of Leningrad and laid flowers by its central sculptured groups.

Flowers were also laid on the V.I. Lenin monument on Moskovskaya Square.

HUYNH TAN PHAT-LED DELEGATION VISITS USSR

Ibragimov Reception

LD301513 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 14 May 80 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere. Reception at Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] On 13 May A.I. Ibragimov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, received the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] Government delegation headed by Huynh Tan Phat, SRV vice premier and chairman of the State Commission for Capital Construction

After cordially welcoming the guests Comrade Ibragimov stressed that the Azerbiajan working people, like all Soviet people, are proud of heroic Vietnam's successes in its struggle against American imperialism and Chinese hegemonism and to strengthen its own freedom and independence. Faithful to our international traditions, we are willing to continue rendering the fraternal Vietnamese people every kind of help and support in consolidating their socialist gains.

Speaking of the successes achieved by our republic's working people over the years of Soviet power A.I. Ibragimov observed that the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR and the Azerbaijan Communist Party, which once again demonstrated the people's cohesion around the communist party, its Central Committee and the Soviet Government, was a vivid and impressive testimony to these successes.

After expressing gratitude for the fraternal and cordial reception Huynh Tan Phat said: The 2 days spent in Azerbaijan have made an indelibe impression on the members of our delegation. Your remarkable achievements, like the oustanding successes of the entire Soviet people in communist building, are inseparable from mankind's struggle for peace, international security and universal progress. The Vietnamese people, who feel enormous gratitude toward their Soviet friends for their constant help and proletarian solidarity, are firmly convinced that the Soviet Union--the motherland of Lenin and Great October--will never under any circumstances leave the Vietnamese people in distress, and will always support their struggle to assert the bright ideals of Marxism-Leninism.

Participating in the conversation were Yu.V. Zaytsev, USSR first deputy minister of gas industry; A.I. Akhundov, Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers administrator of affairs; K.A. Abasov, chief of the All-Union Kasmmorenftegazprom Industrial Association, and Tan Huu Canh, SRV charge d'affaires ad interim in the Soviet Union.

## Institute Visit, Departure for Moscow

LD301515 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 14 May 80 p 3

[AZERINFORM report: "Visit Completed"]

[Text] On 13 May the SRV Government delegation headed by Huynh Tan Phat, SRV vice premier and chairman of the State Commission for Capital Construction, visited the Gipromorneft Scientific Research and Planning Institute.

On the same day the guests visited the Azerbaijan SSR exhibition of national economic achievements and Baku's new rayons of mass housing development.

On 14 May the SRV Government delegation leaves for Moscow.

SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER ULLSTEN VISITS MOSCOW

Talks With Kosygin

LD301506 Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 30, TASS--Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin today received in the Kremlin Sweden's Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten now staying in the Soviet Union on an official visit.

During the conversation that passed in a businesslike atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on questions of further development of Soviet-Swedish relations, as well as on topical international problems of mutual interest. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the steady nature of goodneighbourly relations existing between the Soviet Union and Sweden and emphasized the striving for further widening of mutually advantageous cooperation in different spheres in the interests of the Soviet and Swedish peoples.

The discussion of international problems showed that the Soviet Union and Sweden attach priority importance to the improvement of the international situation, to the consolidation of the process of detente on the European Continent, to ending the arms race and transition to real measures for disarmament.

Gromyko, Ullsten Speeches

LD310338 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2350 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Talks between Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and Ullsten, Sweden's foreign minister, took place in a friendly atmosphere in Moscow today. On the same day comrade Gromyko gave a luncheon in Ullsten's honor. An exchange of speeches took place at the luncheon.

[Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 31 May 80 on page 4 carries a report on the luncheon which adds the following paragraph: "The luncheon, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, was attended on the Soviet side by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; T.Ya. Kiselev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.M. Pegov, CPSU Central Committee department chief; USSR ministers and other officials and on the Swedish side by the officials accompanying O. Ullsten and also Swedish Ambassador to the USSR C. de Geer."]

Greeting the guest, Comrade Gromyko said: I believe that it will be correct to say that your visit to the Soviet Union speaks of the mutual intention of the sides to proceed along the path of further development and deepening of Soviet-Swedish relations. The Soviet Union's course, aimed at good neighborliness with Sweden, is principled and not subject to short-term fluctuations [konyunkturnyye perepady] in the international situation.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has emphasized that the Soviet Union is sincerely interested in deepening mutually advantageous cooperation with Sweden, regarding it as very important for this cooperation to be even more stable and firm and for it to develop unimpeded in an atmosphere of mutual trust and benevolence [dobrozhelatelnost].

We know, Comrade Gromyko noted, that the Swedish Government, also desires the same thing. It has repeatedly stated this. When there is mutual understanding, considerable possibilities always open up for extending cooperation both in the sphere of bilateral relations and in the international arena.

In the present international situation some people in the West--and not only in the West--are attempting to lead the relaxation of international tension into a blind alley. However, this is by no means a simple or easy task. The fate of detente is close to the hearts of all those who cherish world peace. For its part, the Soviet Union is doing all it can to reconstruct what was earlier achieved and to further strengthen the edifice of detente. In particular it is ready to assist by means of constructive talks and an exchange of opinions in solving problems which arise between states. We have never closed the door to holding talks and do not advise others to do so.

In connection with this, we and, in fact the whole world, highly appraise the results of the meeting between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, the holding of which constituted a substantial contribution to the cause of making the international climate healthier. And as for our contacts with you, in Moscow, they take place in the same vein.

The declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states recently adopted in Warsaw is permeated with a concern for peace. The declaration contains specific programs of measures whose implementation will make it possible to erect an insurmountable barrier against the outbreak of another war. These measures include the reaching of an agreement that no state or group of states in Europe should increase the strength of their armed forces in the region defined in the Helsinki document, and in addition: The strict observance of all the provisions of the Final Act of the all-European conference; a good preparation of the Madrid meeting; and the acceleration of preparations for a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, and other concrete steps.

The Warsaw Pact participants also proposed that a meeting of leaders of states of all regions of the world should be held at summit level in the near future. The time is ripe for a meeting of this kind. It could focus attention on the key issues of international life and define ways to eliminate seats of international tension.

A number of topical proposals made by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are on the agenda of international life, Comrade Gromyko also said. They encompass a wide spectrum of problems of curbing the arms race and disarmament and of problems of safeguarding peace. We will resolutely fight for this. We hope that Sweden, too, will make its weighty voice heard to the benefit of international cooperation in the issues of halting the arms race and of disarmament, something in which it has always shown great interest. In exacerbating tension in the world, the opponents of detente are attempting to arouse doubt in peoples regarding the possibility of ensuring peace. These attempts must be repudiated.

A few words about Afghanistan. The development of events around Afghanistan has convincingly shown that it is hopeless to talk with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Government in a language of aggression. Only a sober, constructive apporach will open a path towards normalizing the situation around Afghanistan. The changes which have taken place in its political life since April 1978 are of an irreversible nature. No one will manage to reverse this process.

The program for political settlement proposed by the DRA Government is highly appraised in the Soviet Union. As Leonid Brezhnev recently stated, these are solid proposals, made with a view to receiving serious attention, to holding businesslike talks. The ball is now in the court of Afghanistan's neighbors, Pakistan above all.

In the context of the settlement that is being proposed, and given appropriate international guarantees to halt and not resume all forms of outside interference in Afghanistan's affairs, the question of the schedule [sroki] for the commencement of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghan territory and of further steps in this direction could also be solved. Naturally, it could be solved in agreement with the Afghan Government.

The complexity of the international situation confrims yet again, Comrade Gromyko emphasized, that it is necessary to do everything possible in order to prevent a return to the times of the cold war, to preserve all the positive things which, thanks to the efforts of states, were accumulated in the seventies. This in the interests of the Soviet Union and Sweden; it is in the interests of the whole world.

In his reply speech, Ola Ullsten expressed his profound gratitude for the invitation to visit the Soviet Union and for the friendly reception accorded him in Moscow. Swedish-Soviet relations, he said, are characterized by stability, and we have established fruitful contacts in many spheres, on the basis of mutual respect and of the desire for constructive cooperation.

The Swedish side highly appraises this meeting between Soviet and Swedish foreign ministers, since in the conditions of a certain aggravation of the international situation we regard it as particularly useful to have the possibility of holding talks.

The great powers, the minister declared, bear a special responsibility for universal peace, but small states also have their responsibilities. Sweden desires, for its part, to foster peace and detente by pursuing its traditional policy of neutrality.

Ola Ullsten expounded earlier stated positions on a number of international issues, including the situation concerning Afghanistan. Of particular importance, O. Ullsten stressed, is the issue of constructive talks on problems of disarmament.

When the SALT II talks began 10 years ago, it was an act of common sense and realism, he noted. We regret that the SALT II treaty has not yet been ratified, since it is the cornerstone of the process of the relaxation of tension.

All states would benefit from the continuation of the policy of detente, the Swedish foreign minister declared. All would be the losers in an intensification of tension.

In this connection, Ola Ullsten also noted the concern felt by Sweden as a result of the continuing arms race in Europe.

Ola Ullsten stressed that the exchange of views in Moscow has helped to clarify the Soviet and Swedish views of topical events in world politics. We also highly value the fact that we had the opportunity to discuss the most important issues of bilateral Soviet-Swedish relations. I hope, the minister said, that this visit will contribute to the further strengthening and development of friendly cooperation between our countries.

In the evening, Ola Ullsten left Moscow for home.

## Gromyko Interview On Visit

LD302248 Moscow TASS in English 2238 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 30, TASS--Speaking today with newsmen, Andrey Gromyko said that the visit to the USSR by the Swedish foreign minister is of great importance. We are satisfied with its results, Andrey Gromyko said. Discussions were held in a constructive spirit. It was noted on both sides that the good relations that have developed between our countries accord with the interests of both the Soviet Union and Sweden. Both Sweden and the USSR advocate detente in the world, peace, disarmament and a containment of the arms race. These are areas of immense importance. One cannot divorce bilateral relations from the policies pursued by the two countries in the international arena. There is a definite link between the two.

The Swedish foreign minister will do the right thing if he informs his government and people that the USSR is a friendly state with regard to Sweden--in the consolidation of political relations, commercial and cultural relations, as well as scientific and technological relations. If Sweden pursues a similar policy, then Sweden and the Soviet Union will have confidence in the future of their bilateral relations.

Ola Ullsten told newsmen that he evaluated positively the results of his visit to the Soviet Union. We have had very frank discussions with Chairman of Council of Minister of the USSR Aleksey Kosygin and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. In the process I explained Sweden's view point with regard to the international situation. Naturally, there were differences in our views on some of the issues but nevertheless it has been a constructive dialogue. We reiterated a stable and good neighbourly nature of our relations and expressed our desire to preserve them. In this connection, the regular exchange of visits by foreign ministers of the two countries has become a good tradition.

Ola Ullsten has also dwelt on some of the individual, most salient questions of international politics, among others on the events in Iran. He stressed that no one must cash in on the developments in that country. The Swedish foreign minister noted the important role of the struggle for disarmament. He recalled that the Swedes had been against the neutron weapons, and at present in Western Europe, under the pretext that the Soviet Union is allegedly building up its armaments it has been decided to deploy medium range nuclear missiles. The minister said that the arms race is doing harm to all peoples and countries.

In conclusion Ola Ullsten underlined the stability in the development of the Swedish-Soviet relations, pointint to a continuous increase in the trade turnover between the two countries, and the expanding ties between Sweden and the Soviet Union in all fields.

Commentary on Visit

LD011655 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1630 GMT 31 May 80

[Observer Gennadiy Deynichenko commentary]

[Text] The visit of Swedish foreign minister Ola Ullsten has arroused the interest of observers. In the annals of the postwar relations between the leaders of these states, top-level Soviet-Swedish meetings are regular but the present visit of the foreign minister was characterized by serious talks. The sides have always and in a useful way discussed bilateral relations and the most important topical problems, and this visit did not deviate from the usual practice.

As we know, Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten had talks in Moscow with his counterpart Andrey Gromyko, and he was received by Premier Aleksey Kosygin. During the talks the solid character of the good-neighborly relations was noted with satisfaction, while stress was laid on the efforts of the sides to develop further the mutually advantageous cooperation. Soviet-Swedish relations have always been characterized by good-neighborly terms. Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev stressed a few years ago in his talks with King Carl XVI Gustaf that Soviet-Swedish relations form a good example of all-round and active cooperation between countries with different social systems. These relations are based on mutual respect and nonintervention in each other's internal affairs, Leonid Brezhnev said. Of course many new things have happened in these 2 years and much water has flown under the bridges of Moscow and Stockholm, our observer Gennadiy Deynichenko writes.

It must be noted that the atmosphere of virulent hate and mistrust which is being disseminated in certain Western countries has not harmed Soviet-Swedish relations. As before, commercial and cultural relations are being developed between the two countries, and the development of fruitful cooperation is based on a solid foundation. It is to be hoped that the current visit of Foreign Minister Ullsten to Moscow will give new impetus to the development of good-neighborly relations and cooperation.

We must not examine the Moscow talks merely against the background of bilateral relations detached from world events. The line against detente promoting the cold war adopted by the United States and some of its allies has considerably hampered the construction of lasting peace in Europe. This fact worries politicians characterized by sane thinking. Sweden is in favor of continuing the process of detente. We also know that Sweden is worried about the accelerating arms race and the fact that even northern Europe can be affected by it and the balance in the situation in this part of the world be thereby threatened. Stockholm has repeatedly come out for the preservation of lasting peace and disarmament.

Sweden, like the Soviet Union, is looking for ways to achieve disarmament as well as a successful followup to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to be held in Madrid. History shows that neutral countries can have an important part in strengthening the ties between states and peoples. Neutral countries can, as is shown by the example of Sweden, contribute in an important and useful way to the consolidation of peace and the strengthening of cooperation between states, Leonid Brezhnev has noted. As to the traditional neutrality of Sweden, the Soviet Union has always regarded it as an important factor in maintaining peace in Europe. During the Moscow meeting it was noted that the Soviet Union and Sweden attach great importance to the improvement of international climate, the strengthening of detente in Europe, putting an end to the arms race and concrete actions to achieve disarmament.

When noting these results of the Soviet-Swedish talks, we can say that the talks fully agree with the spirit of the CSCE Final Act and the basic interests of the European peoples, our observer Gennadiy Deynichenko concludes.

SOVIET, FRENCH PARLIAMENTARIANS HOLD PARIS TALKS

LD302302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1980 GMT 30 May 80

[Summary] A series of meetings and talks has taken place in Paris between USSR Supreme Soviet deputies Zamyatin, Inozemtsev and Kulichanov and the leaders and deputies of the French National Assembly and Senate. Our Paris correspondent Pavel Kasparov reports:

"Soviet and French parliamentarians exchanged opinions on the major issues of the current international situation; main attention, however, was devoted to the development of Soviet-French relations. The question of Soviet-French relations, just as the recent meeting between Brezhnev and Giscard d'Estaing, has impact on improving the world situation as a whole. It can be said that not everybody here in France likes the consistent endeavor of Moscow and Paris to seek areas of joint interest and rapprochement on major foreign political issues. However, sober politicians realize that the possibility of a continued dialogue between the East and the West and the policy of detente present a guarantee for a peaceful future. This is why the French Senate and the National Assembly have welcomed yet another opportunity for an exchange of views between the French and Soviet parliamentarians."

Return to Moscow

LD011954 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet returned to Moscow from Paris today. It was headed by Zamyatin, a member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities. The delegation included Academician Inozemtwev, a member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union, and Kulidzhanov, a member of the Public Education and Culture Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities.

TIKHONOV INTERVIEWED ON BONN COOPERATION SESSION

LD301227 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Bonn, May 30, TASS--Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, gave an interview to a TASS correspondent in connection with the conclusion of the ninth session of the Soviet-FRG Commission on Scientific and Technical Cooperation, at which he led the Soviet delegation. As we see it, he said, some very good work was accomplished during the session. It was held in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere and we hope that the session results will have a good effect on the further development of economic cooperation between our countries.

During the session we had a meeting with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt as well as Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. We had an opportunity of exchanging opinions frankly and in detail concerning economic relations between the USSR and the FRG and certain international problems of mutual interest. Our conversation was very useful. I think it helped clarify the positions of the two sides on the questions discussed. The commission discussed the progress of implementation of the agreements on economic cooperation, including accords reached during the visit of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev to the FRG in May, 1978.

The two sides reaffirmed their readiness to follow the line they jointly drafted earlier for the development of economic and technical cooperation. They examined a jointly prepared draft of a long term program on principal directions of cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in the fields of economy and industry. It would be recalled that the drafting of such a program was envisaged in the USSR-FRG agreement on the development and deepening of long-term cooperation in the economy and industry, signed in May 1978. Now the program is actually ready to be signed. We think its implementation will help stimulate the further efforts of the two sides to strengthen the material foundation of relations between them.

The two sides discussed the state and prospects of commercial, economic, scientific and technical ties between the two countries. On the whole we positively assess the state of affairs in this field. The implementation of the large-scale agreements and contracts concluded earlier is being continued. I have in view, specifically, the agreements on Soviet deliveries of natural gas and soviet purchases of large-diameter pipes and equipment for building gas pipelines, on the construction in the Soviet Union of a number of chemical plants and of the Oskol electro-metallurgical complex. Some such contracts have already been carried out.

A number of big projects are being negotiated. It is obvious, however, that the level achieved in bilateral cooperation is far from being the limit. Therefore, during the session the two sides pointed to the need for a wider use of the existing opportunities. I agree that the two sides should step up their cooperation in power engineering including the building of power-generating machinery. The discussion of these questions will be continued. On the whole it can be said that the delegations of the two countries have accomplished the task set before them in connection with the ninth session of this commission. This session will mark an important step forward in economic cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in line with the interests of the peoples of the two countries, Nikolay Tikhonov stressed.

Meeting With Schmidt, Genscher

LD301302 Moscow TASS in English 1256 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Bonn, May 30, TASS--A conversation was held in Bonn today between Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, currently on a visit here on the occasion of the 9th session of the USSR-FRG Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, and Federal Chancellor of the FRG Helmut Schmidt.

In the course of the conversation the sides discussed questions of the present state and further development of Soviet-West German economic relations and some international questions of mutual interest. On the same day N.A. Tikhonov met with Vice Chancellor, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the FRG Hans Dietrich Genscher. The conversations with the state leaders of the FRG were of a businesslike and constructive character.

IRAN'S SAHABI COMMENTS ON U.S. HOSTAGES QUESTION

LD301430 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 30, TASS--Yadollah Sahabi, acting chairman of the Iranian parliament--Assembly of the National Council--said in an interview with Radio Tehran that the Assembly of the National Council will shortly start examining issues of primal importance for the country's future. He pointed out, in particular, that the principal task of this stage will be approval of the composition of the government after it is formed and examination of the program of action of the cabinet of ministers. Only after that will the parliament deal with the problem of the American hostages who are accused of espionage and are under detention in various Iranian cities, and decide their fate. This will be late in July, not earlier, Yadollah Sahabi stressed.

London, May 30, TASS--Mohammad Hoseyn Taeibi, member of the Assembly of the National Council of Iran, said that 99 percent of the deputies of the new Iranian republican parliament are for holding a trial of the American diplomats and support the demand of members of the Organization of Muslim Students-Followers of the Imam's Course. This organization, acting on directions from the Iranian revolutionary leader Ayatollah Khomeyni, reaffirmed that the American hostages should be released on the conditions of the extradition to Iran of the deposed shah, who committed grave crimes against the Iranian people and now stays in Egypt, the return of the property he plundered and huge sums of money deposited at American and other Western banks.

QOTBZADEH CONFIRMATION OF SUPPORT TO AFGHAN REBELS CONDEMNED

LD020924 Moscow TASS in English 0744 GMT 2 June 80

[Text] Kabul, June 1, TASS--Iran's Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh made another statement concerning Afghanistan. In that statement the minister, proceeding from the information at his disposal, not only confirmed the fact that gangster units are trained at bases in Pakistan to be sent to Afghanistan to stage terroristic actions but also stated unambiguously that such bases will also be created in the Iranian territory. Thus Qotbzadeh is actually publicizing the same hostile policy with regard to the Afghan revolution as U.S. imperialism conducts with regard to the Islamic revolution in Iran.

It is noted here that if such threats are implemented, this will have the most dangerous consequences. No matter where from the bloody hands of counter-revolution are stretched to Afghanistan, they will be cut off by the Afghan people that is waging the struggle against the plot of U.S. imperialism and regional reaction that is in its service. The Afghan people is upholding its right to decide its destiny without any outside interference.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON SOVIET COOPERATION, BLOCKADE ISSUE

LD011448 Moscow TASS in English 1406 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 1, TASS--TASS correspondent Mikhail Krutikhin reports:

The imperialist countries and their accomplices are doing their utmost in an attempt to strangle the revolution in Iran, a TASS correpsondent was told by Ali Ahawein-Ansari, governor general of Iran's northern province of Gilan. Long before announcing the economic boycott of Iran, he went on to say, the imperialists were engaged in subversive actions against the Iranian revolution with the aid of their agents in the country.

We expect nothing good from the imperialist countries, as their governments have always come out against oppressed peoples and strived to perpetuate their ensavement. Those, who like Britain, the FRG and Japan, are supporting the dirty plans of the United States, are now trying to suppress the national liberation movements in the countries fighting for liberation from the yoke of colonialism and neocolonialism. All sorts of boycotts and blockades have become imperialism's weapon in this struggle.

But the Iranian people are ready to defend their revolution at any cost. In addition, the governor general pointed out, our northern neighbor--the friendly Soviet Union, which is invariably following an anti-imperialist course, is developing cooperation with Iran. Due to this cooperation we can withstand the imperialist blockade in trade.

U.S. imperialism has perpetrated heavy crimes in Iran, which the whole world could see. Nowadays, A. Ahawein-Ansari said, we have set ourselves the task of eliminating the consequences of these crimes. We have convinced ourselves that if imperialist powers extend a hand of "aid" to the peoples of the developing countries, it always turns out to be a traitor's hand.

Iran will not give up its internationalist positions and will support the liberation struggle of the Arab people of Palestine and other peoples fighting against imperialism. We are ready to establish relations of true friendship with every state, which sincerely respects our freedom and independence, the governor general said in conclusion. As far as the United States, which is hatching conspiracies against Iran and other countries, is concerned, our people will fight shoulder to shoulder with our brothers against the imperialist intrigues.

SADEQ COMPARES U.S. NEWSMEN TO SOCIALIST NEWSMEN

LD011257 Moscow TASS in English 1216 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 1, TASS--Director of the Department of Foreign Press at the Ministry of National Guidance of Iran A. Sadeq, said in an interview with the newspaper JOMHOURIE ESLAMI that news agencies of Western countries cover the events in Iran from a hostile point of view. He said their representatives ignore the fact that the main aim of workers in the press is to achieve a greater mutual understanding among nations. The stand of journalists from socialist countries who are staying in Iran is different from that of newsmen from Western countries, Sadeq said. The reason is that journalists from socialist countries realize far better the anti-imperialist nature of the Iranian revolution. A. Sadeq said that correspondents from the United States should not have been allowed to work in Iran since the Washington administration sends spies in Iran under the guise of journalists.

APPOINTMENT OF IRANIAN NAVAL CHIEF ANNOUNCED

LD011744 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 1, TASS--Captain First Class Bahram Azali Kochk Bijari has been appointed commander of the navy on the orders of President Bani-Sadr of Iran. He has replaced Admiral Tabatabai in this post. Reporting on it, the newspaper ENQELABE ESLAMI points out that Bani-Sadr, who is commander-in-chief of Iran's Armed Forces, instructed the new commander to take all measures for "putting the Iranian Navy in order and preparing it for possible battles."

MOSCOW IN PERSIAN CONDEMNS CONCEPT OF 'TWO SUPERPOWERS'

NC302223 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 30 May 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Western mass media, as well as that of China, are using the fabricated concept of the "two superpowers" in their propaganda on Iran, Afghanistan and the other developing countries. They use this term to refer to both the United States of America and to the Soviet Union, and it seems as though they want to advance the idea that the content of these two countries' foreign policy is the same. It is extremely unfortunate to hear some Iranian officials speak of the "two superpowers," and to see their efforts to place the policy of the Soviet Union and that of the United States of America on the same level.

This is a completely baseless argument, because this tale of the "two superpowers" was created by imperialist ideologists and does not confront with reality. The basis of this tale is that the Soviet Union and the United States of America, as far as the level of their economic progress and development is concerned, are close to each other. They also have the strongest military potential.

American Professor Schulman and British Professor Dukes have concluded that, allegedly, the Soviet Union and the United States of America pursue a similar policy and, allegedly, they treat developing countries in a similar way. Schulman and Dukes ignore the obvious reality that the United States of America and the Soviet Union have different social systems, and, naturally, that their governments also differ. In actual fact, the Soviet Union and the United States of America are two different countries as far as the nature of their class system is concerned. Even though both have similar machinery and equipment and in both countries similar technological processes are in progress--which prompt scientific and technical progress--machinery and equipment do not determine foreign policy. The policy of each nation is determined by those in power.

As you know, power belongs to the capitalists in the United States of America, and, moreover, America is capitalist country and the fortress of imperialism. The savage nature of imperialism is manifested in the policy of aggression, oppression, plundering and international brigandry, the painful affects of which the Iranian nation experienced.

But the Soviet Union is the country of developed socialism. In the Soviet Union the workers, farmers and all toilers have power in their hands. The nature of socialism itself urges a policy of struggle against imperialism and a policy of assistance and aid to countries; namely, assistance and aid to the Iranian nation struggling against imperialism for the sake of its freedom and independence.

Leonid Brezhnev has said: Our party has supported and will support nations which are struggling for freedom. The Soviet Union does not covet any interests for itself in extending this support and assistance; it is not struggling for concessions; it is not seeking domination and political diktat; and it does not want to achieve military bases. We act according to our revolutionary conscience and our communist beliefs.

Cuba's revolutionary leader, Fidel Castro, completely uncovered and revealed the false tale of the "two superpowers," the tale of red and black imperialism. He pointed out that these tales are created by imperialist theoreticians, and that sometimes leaders of developing countries use these terms because of their insufficient knowledge of history, or because they do not know the present social reality. Fidel Castro said: How can the Soviet Union be called an imperialist country? Who are the monopolists of this "imperialism?" In which multinational company or monopoly are they partners? Which industrial, mining or oil unit do they own in developing countries? Which worker has been exploited in any country in Asia, Africa or Latin America by Soviet capital?

If we continue these questions, those who today use the term of the "two superpowers" can be asked: Did the Soviet Union exploit the Iranian oil resources? Is it the Soviet Union that has stationed an armada of its warships on Iranian coasts and is threatening Iran with a military attack? Is it the Soviet Union that has created a network of bases in the Persian Gulf region, bases which place Iran and the other oil-producing countries of the region under the threat of attack. No! Soviet policy is completely different from this. The Soviet Union expressed its warmest feelings of happiness with Iran's revolution. The Soviet Union seriously warned American imperialism, and it decisively condemned the treacherous military acts against Iran. This is the reason for the mad rage and anger of the imperialists toward the Soviet Union. Therefore, they are trying, with confusion, to mar Soviet policy toward Iran and toward other developing countries and to destroy the bases of good neighborliness and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iran. It should be hoped that the Iranians too, like other countries in the Near and Middle East, fully understand who is their friend and who is their foe. The false tale of the "two superpowers" cannot mislead them. This tale is nothing but a smokescreen behind which imperialism wants to implement its aggressive policy.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES YAR CULTURE MINISTER

LD302000 Moscow TASS in English 1904 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 30, TASS--Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of culture of the USSR, today received a delegation of the Yemen Arab Republic headed by the Minister of Culture and Information Yahya al-'Arashi.

Questions of further developing cultural cooperation between the USSR and the Yemen Arab Republic were discussed during the conversation that passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Present at the conversation was the Ambassador of the Yemen Arab Republic in the USSR Salah Ali al-Ashwal.

COMMENTATOR SCORES AS-SADAT STATEMENTS ON 'SOVIET THREAT'

LD311900 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 31, TASS--TASS commentator Igor Myakishev reports:

The As-Sadat regime has reiterated its readiness to facilitate implementation of the plans of the United States, within the Camp David framework, to escalate U.S. military presence in the Middle East. To justify his capitulatory actions before the Arabs, As-Sadat is using the myth of "Soviet threat" which is being spread over the ocean. In an interview with the newspaper INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE the Egyptian president said that in case of "Soviet incursion" in the region of the Persian Gulf, Egypt will provide facilities on its territory for the United States. The Egyptian president made rude attacks against leaders of the countries in that region accusing them of "ignorance." The latest statement by the Egyptian leader furnishes fresh evidence that Cairo has joined in the aggressive designs of American imperialism and Zionism. It should be noted that, firstly, all this talk about a possible "Soviet incursion" in the region of the Persian Gulf is nothing but As-Sadat's idle imaginations. Secondly, it should be mentioned that this leader does not limit himself to promises which he lavishes on Washington.

Facts show that Cairo has become a direct accomplice in the policy of the United States and Israel aimed at turning the whole Middle East and, if possible, the whole of southwest Asia into the domain of imperialism.

As is known, Egypt was directly involved in the recent U.S. subversive action against Iran. As a matter of fact, it encourages Tel Aviv's armed sorties against Lebanon and Israeli genocide with regard to the Palestinian Arabs.

It is characteristic that As-Sadat's readiness to fawn on the American and Israeli partners in Camp David is accompanied by the toughening of Israel's stand on all aspects of the Middle East settlement. Not later than yesterday Israeli Prime Minister Begin stated his refusal to implement another stage of the Israeli troop withdrawal from the occupied Sinai Peninsula, as stipulated by the separate "peace" from Cairo. He expressed regret over the fact that the Israeli troops had withdrawn to the line Al-Arish-Ras-Muhammad, describing that step as "erroneous."

Begin demanded that As-Sadat should sign an agreement on some "multinational forces" to be constantly stationed in the Sinai, that is on the Egyptian territory.

It is known that the As-Sadat regime, while yielding to the blackmail by Tel Aviv which threatens to suspend the withdrawal of its troops from the Sinai, invariably agreed in the past to humiliating demands of the occupiers whose appetites were growing with each year. Observers believe that this time as well, As-Sadat, who sold the vital interests of the Arabs for a handful of Sinai sand, will go back on his word, particularly, at the stalled Egyptian-Israeli-American negotiations on the so-called "Palestinian autonomy."

'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD COMMENTS ON VISIT TO USSR

LD301554 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1130 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Aden, 30 May (TASS)--Our visit to the Soviet Union has been successfully concluded. Talks with the Soviet leaders were fruitful; they corresponded with our mutual interests and demonstrated the sincere wish of our countries to deepen and develop bilateral relations, stated 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, and prime minister of the PDRY, on his arrival at Aden airport.

During our stay in Moscow, he said, we held important and useful talks with Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of USSR. We signed several new agreements, in accordance with which the Soviet Union will give aid aimed at the accelerated building of the national economy of South Yemen within the framework of the coordinated second five year plan for economic and social development.

Every time we visit the Soviet Union, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad stressed, we receive from Soviet leaders and the Soviet people international support and we feel the manifestation of deep solidarity with our people. The Soviet Union, he remarked, is steadily giving active support and expressing solidarity with the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine and other Arab peoples for national liberation as well as social progress, stability and security in the region.

Our people, like all other Arab peoples, will always remember and value this support and solidarity on the part of the USSR. We see in the strengthening of relations, deep friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union a most important factor, which will help to solve our national tasks and achieve the aims of the fight against imperialism, Zionism and reaction, for peace, democracy and socialism, said 'Ali Nasir Muhammad in conclusion.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 29 MAY-1 JUNE

LD310448/LD010238/LD020212 [Editorial report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 29 May-1 June. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

29 May

Grain growers in Tashkentskaya Oblast, Uzbekistan, have started cutting winter barley. Some farms are obtaining grain yields of 40 quintals per hectare, which is 15 quintals more than planned. On the free fields, where plowing starts immediately, corn and sunflowers seedlings are being planted for the first time. It is planned to obtain 500 quintals per hectare of green mass rich in protein next fall. Machine operators in Dangarinskiy Rayon were the first in Tadzhikistan to take their combines into the fields. Grain crops occupy over 20,000 hectares of nonirrigated lands here. Grain crops have started forming ears in Kirgizia. Machine operators are preparing carefully for harvest work. Rates of machinery overhaul are faster than last year's. New harvesting machinery has started reaching farms in the republic. By the beginning of the harvest season, the pool of grain harvester combines will increase by more than 500. (0000 GMT)

Spring crops have been sown on 2 million hectares in Kurganskaya Oblast. Three-quarters of the area is covered by grain crops. Sowing of wheat, silage corn and barley is drawing to a close. (0600 GMT)

In Kazakhstan only 2 of the 28 million hectares remain to be sown to summer crops. Sowing of wheat and planting of potates has been completed there. Bashkirskaya ASSR has completed sowing. (0700 GMT)

Sowing in Saratovskaya Oblast: Spring crops occupy 4.5 million hectares. Farmers of the oblast have pledged to gather in not less than 7 million tons of grain and to deliver 3.5 million tons to the state. (0830 GMT)

Sowing of spring crops has, in the main, been completed in Volgogradskaya Oblast; they occupy over 4 million hectares. Grasscutting has begun in southern regions. (0900 GMT)

In the southern Ukraine ears are forming on grains; 85 percent of the combines are ready for us. In Permskaya Oblast potato planting is under way. (1000 GMT)

In Ryazan Oblast summer crops have been sown on 1 million hectares. Late crops are being sown. All work is to be completed by 1 June. In Kurganskaya Oblast the sowing campaign is being completed. Barley and oats are being sown on the remaining hectares. Fallow land is being plowed and crops are tended. In Amurskaya Oblast soya is occupying 100,000 hectares. In Saratov Oblast the sowing of millet and the planting of potatoes and vegetables is being completed. (1100 GMT)

30 May

Tselinogradskaya Oblast has completed sowing of grains on 2.8 million hectares earlier than usual. Mineral fertilizers have been applied simultaneously with the seeds on 1 million hectares. Last year the oblast obtained an average of almost 17 quintals per hectare of grain. This year the intention is to sell the state more than 2 million tons of grain, mainly strong and hard wheats. There will be no shortage of water even in the driest years on fields in the Kugart Valley, one of Kirgizia's biggest cotton zones. Water from the Andizhan Reservoir has started arriving along a 26 km canal. The concrete canal will enable about 6,000 hectares to be brought under cultivation.

Fields located in the spurs of the Alayskiy and Talasskiy ranges also no longer depend on the vagaries of the weather; tunnels have penetrated the mountains and the water from glacier rivers which used to be lost to the desert have for several years now been aiding agriculture. During this five year plan, irrigators have brought the area under irrigation in the mountainous region to almost 1 million hectares. It today yields nine-tenths of the republic's fieldcrop produce. In Altayskiy Kray millet and buckwheat sowing has started. A total of 150,000 hectares has been allocated for the crops. Buckwheat will cover 100,000 fertile hectares this spring. (0100 GMT)

Soya has been sown on the first 100,000 hectares in Amurskaya Oblast. This year farmers pledge to sell the state over 300,000 tons. (0130 GMT)

Altayskiy Kray has finished sowing wheat, the chief food crop here. Wheat covers more than 3 million hectares of the most fertile tracts. Promising new varieties of strong wheats have been sown on almost 1 million hectares. Farmers are now sowing corn and groats and are completing the spring tilling of the fallow. Preparations are under way for the haymaking and harvesting. (0500 GMT)

Kazakhstan crop farmers today completed sowing grain and pulse crops. Plantings cover an area of more than 23 million hectares. Wheat, the main food crop of the virgin lands, has been sown on 15.7 million hectares, which is more than planned. (1200 GMT)

Farms in Ulyanovskaya Oblast have completed the sowing of buckwheat and millet. It took a mere 4-5 days, which is considerably less than normal. The oblast's farmers have pledged to sell no less than 45,000 tons of groats to the state, which is three times as much as last year. (1600 GMT)

31 May

The last fields are being sown to millet, vegetables and potatoes in Saratovskaya Oblast. Spring crops cover 4.5 million hectares. The pledge is to gather in at least 7 million tons of grain. (0205 GMT)

The winter grains have come into ear in the Kuban. They cover almost 2 million hectares. More than 330 agricultural aircraft are at work today. The target is 10 million tons of grain for this year. (0205 GMT)

In Voronezhskaya Oblast, sugar beets occupy 250,000 hectares. Sowing has ended. Tending of the crop is now in progress, using new industrial-type equipment, which has meant a totally new approach to the work and the dropping of outdated work habits and ideas. (0500 GMT)

Kazakhstan today sowed the second million hectares to silage corn. This is one of the leading fodder crops in the republic. (0800 GMT)

Preparation of fallow land in the Black Sea littoral is in progress. In Kurskaya Oblast, shoots are appearing on sugar beet plantations. In Tadzhikistan, cultivation of cotton has started. (0900 GMT)

In Uzbekistan, although there have been very few fine days this spring, the republic's agriculturists have carried out the sowing campaign in good time. Quality of work this year is incomparably better. For this reason, the shoots are even and healthy everywhere. In a number of areas some one-fourth of all combines had not been repaired, although winter crop harvesting time is not far off--cereal crops are to be harvested from an area of 1 million hectares. Procurement of fodders is in full swing in the republic. Many oblasts are carrying out the second cutting of lucerne. To date, over 1 million tons of haylage has been procured. This year, 1.9 million hectares of the best lands in the republic have been allocated to cotton. This year the shoots are good. This year's harvest promises to be excellent. The pledge is for 5.85 million tons of cotton, but in the end more than that might be picked, perhaps 6 million tons. (0905 GMT)

Mass cultivation of cotton plants starts in Tadzhikista. Over 5,000 machines are engaged in this operation on farms. Cotton has flowered earlier than usual in the Vakhsh Valley. Top-dressing with mineral fertilizer is also being carried out. (1130 GMT)

Sowing of flax has been completed in Lithuania. Plantations of Baltic silk occupy 40,000 hectares. Flax is the first crop to be reared only on special farms in the republic. Despite the fact that the area sown to the crop has been reduced since the start of the 5-year period, the average gross annual harvest has been increased. (1130 GMT)

In 10 days, 23 million hectares of Kazakhstan virgin lands have been sown. (1600 GMT)

1 June

Wheat sowing has been completed in the Khakasskaya Autonomous Oblast. Autumn plowing here is impossible owing to the steppe winds; to prevent erosion damage it is necessary to carry out all technological processes in the spring. Sowing has been effected on 195,000 hectares. (0000 GMT)

IZVESTIYA writes that in the Kazakh virgin lands the sowing campaign has been completed on 23 million hectares. Grain crops in Tselinogradskaya Oblast occupy 2.8 million hectares this year. Kokchetavskaya, north Kazakhstanskaya and Turgayskaya oblasts have also sown the final hectares to grains. (0200 GMT)

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY OFFICIAL ISSUES SOWING REPORT

LD301718 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 30 May 80

["Rural News" program presented by Boris Petrovich Parshin, deputy chief of the Main Administration of Grain Crops and General Problems of Agriculture of the USSR Agriculture Ministry]

[Summary] Sowing units have completed their work in the Ukraine, Belorussia, the Baltic republics, Povolzhye and RSFSR Central oblasts. Sowing of cereals is being completed in the Non-Chernozem Zone, the Urals, Siberia and Kazakhstan. Collective and state farms in these areas have completed sowing spring wheat and are now speeding up sowing groats, grain forage and fodder crops.

In the country's southern areas sowing of cotton, sunflower, sugarbeets, grain corn and many other crops has been completed. Despite the difficult conditions of the current year's spring, many collective and state farms have carried out sowing agricultural crops in an organized manner, within the optimum time and at a higher agrotechnical level.

Using industrial technology, grain corn has been sown on an area of over 1.1 million hectares, sunflower on over 600,000 hectares and soya on 160,000 hectares. The introduction of such technologies guarantees that maximum grain crops and seed yields are obtained.

This year such crops as sugar beets, fiber flax, tomatoes and onions are being cultivated using industrial technology. Grain crops have been sown on considerable areas with simultaneous mineral fertilizers dressing to ensure a rise in yield of 2-3 quintals per hectare. In the early spring period all winter crops that had survived the winter received mineral fertilizers, while on an area of some 4 million hectares they received a second mineral fertilizer dressing. The planned measures for the early dressing of winter crops with fertilizers were considerably overfulfilled by the farms of Kirgizia, Tadzhikistan, Moldavia, Kazakhstan, Belorussia, Lithuania and many areas of the RSFSR. In so doing, fertilizer dressing near the roots [prikornevoye vneseniye tukov] was applied on a larger scale to ensure an additional yield of up to 2 quintals per hectare. Dressing of crops with herbicides has been carried out on over 6 million hectares.

In order to offset lodging, many collective and state farms in the central and northern areas are processing plants with growth regulators--winter wheat with Tur and winter rye with the Komposan preparations.

REPORTS PUBLISHED ON STATE OF SPRING SOWING, WEATHER

Agafonova Report

LD301459 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 May 80 p 1

[Agrometeorologist M. Agafonova report under the rubric "USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] Cold weather was observed over the greater part of the USSR's European territory in the second 10 days of May. Frosts were noted in many parts.

There was precipitation almost everywhere during the 10-day period.

Stem growth of winter grain crops continued. In the south of Moldavia, of the Ukraine and of Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy krays the winter barley and wheat formed ears and shoots appeared on the early-sown corn and in places the third leaf formed.

As of 20 May the northern borderline for the emergence of spring wheat, barley and oats shoots passed through Riga, Vitebsk, Kaluga, Ryazan, Yoshkar-Ola, Izhevsk and Chelyabinsk.

The first and second pairs of true leaves are to be observed on the early-sown sugar beet in Moldavia, the southern half of the Ukraine, the North Caucasus and south of Voronezhskaya Oblast. Over the remaining territory of the Ukraine and in the Central Chernozem oblasts the sugar beet is at the shoot stage. The flax is being sown in the Baltic republics and the flax-sowing oblasts of the RSFSR. Shoots have appeared on early sowings in Belorussia, the Latvian SSR, and Smolenskaya and Kalininskaya oblasts. Stem growth has begun in the Ukraine on the flax sown in mid-April.

The borderline beyond which the cherry trees are flowering has advanced to a line passing through Rovno, Bryansk, Vladimir, and Yoshkar-Ola. The apple orchards are flowering in the regions south of Vinnitsa, Kiev, Belgorod and Buzulka (Orenburgskaya Oblast).

In the farming regions of West Siberia and the northern half of Kazakhstan, the very warm weather persisted. The maximum air temperature rose to 27-31 degrees. The heaviest rainfall (11-30 MM) was in the west of Tomskaya Oblast, the northeast of Kemerovskaya Oblast, the mountain regions of Altayskiy Kary, the south of Pavlodarskaya oblasts, the east of Tselinogradskaya Oblast, the northern half of Semipalatinskaya Oblast and Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast, and in the individual regions of Kustanayaskaya and Kokchetavskaya oblasts, and in Karagandinskaya oblast. Railfall was 31-60 MM in the south of Alma-Atinskaya and Taldy-Kurganskaya oblasts. In the remaining regions of West Siberia and Kazakhstan precipitation was slight (1-10 MM).

The weather became substantially warmer in Primorskiy and Khabarovskiy krays where daytime air temperatures reached 25-29 degrees. Rainfall was 11-30 MM in many regions. Shoots and the third leaf appeared on the early spring grain crops here.

The weather grew somewhat cooler in Central Asia. However, the cotton plants' development rate there kept ahead of schedule. The eighth true leaf has appeared on the cotton plants in the southern oblasts. In these oblasts and somewhat further north (Chardzhouskaya, Kashkadarinskaya and Bulharskaya oblasts) buds have begun to form on the early-sown cotton plants. Over the remaining territory of Central Asia and the south of Kazakhstan, the third to fifth true leaves have formed on the plants. Only in Tashauzskaya and Khorezmskaya oblasts and in Karakalpaksaya ASSR were the plants at the shoot and first and second true leaf development stage.

Osychkin Review

LD301551 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN 29 May 80 p 1

[N. Osychkin agricultural review: "The Field Is Prized by Its Harvest"]

[Excerpt] Throughout the RSFSR as a whole over 68.3 million hectares have been sown to spring crops. The sowing plan has been fulfilled 79 percent and 73 percent in the Non-Chernozem Zone. The material and technical potential and weather conditions enable all the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes to complete the sowing within the next few days. The Altay farms have sown grain and pulse crops on 3 million hectares and are into the fourth million. The Kurgan farmers have fulfilled the wheat sowing target, and the main areas have been sown to high-yield strains of Siberian and Kurgan varieties. Sowing has been carried out over half the areas in Krasnoyarskiy Kray, and Chitinskaya and Amurskaya oblasts. Unfavorable weather held up field work in the central region for a long time. In Ivanovskaya, Kostromskaya and Yaroslavskaya oblasts so far only one-third of the barley area has been sown. The party organizations, agricultural organs and all crop farmers of these and a number of other oblasts must mobilize all forces and assets to sow all allocated areas within days and to create conditions for obtaining a good harvest on every hectare.

Good news is coming in from Kazakhstan. The grain crops here have already been sown on 20.1 million hectares. That is 90 percent of the plan. The Kazakhstan virgin land farms have coped with the work more rapidly than in previous years. The main food crop--spring wheat--has been sown here rapidly.

But while work is coming to an end on the grain fields, large areas still have to be sown to late crops, particularly groat crops. Over 312,000 hectares have been allocated for millet in Saratovskaya Oblast. The millet sowing is coming to an end. But in Tambovskaya Oblast the plan has been fulfilled only 23 percent and in Voronezhskaya Oblast 43 percent. The farms of Ryazanskaya, Orlovskaya and Tulskaya oblasts were considerable areas of arable land have been earmarked for this crop have lagged behind in sowing buckwheat. Rice sowing has come to an end. Rice has been sown on 602,000 hectares. Only Dagestan and Primorskiy Kray have still not coped with this work.

Corn for grain purposes have been sown over more than 3.8 million hectares--558,000 hectares more than last year. Almost all farms have fulfilled the targets for sowing by the industrial method (1.1 million hectares). The cotton sowing plan has been overfulfilled. Sunflowers and sugar beet have been sown almost everywhere.

Pavlov Review

LD301447 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 May 80 Morning Edition p 3

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "Maintaining the Pace"]

[Excerpts] It will soon be June, the first month of summer. Spring sowing is nearly over. The backlog of work caused by the late spring is being cleared. USSR Ministry of Agriculture specialists think that the farmers have a real chance of finishing sowing before 5 June, which is average. Thus, this week is a decisive one, as it were, one that demands intensive, well organized and high-quality work on the part of the farmers.

What is the current situation? It was cold last week in the USSR's European territory, particularly in the Central and Volga-Vyatka regions. Forecasters say that this kind of cold spell occurs only once in 30-50 years. In some oblasts there was even a temporary snow cover--also a rare phenomenon for the latter half of May. Naturally, this affected the work rate in those areas. However, in recent days it has warmed up and the conditions are right for a marked acceleration in sowing work.

It was also cool in east Siberia; there was rain in Krasnoyarskiy Kray and Irkutskaya Oblast. Farmers in this region have yet to sow half the spring crops. Farms are working slowly in Chitinskaya Oblast where it is dry at the moment and the sowing must be completed as quickly as possible.

Hot weather has set in on the Kazakhstan virgin lands. Sowing work is proceeding briskly in all oblasts. The main thing here is to consistently implement the complex of agrotechnical measures to keep the soil moist.

The other day kolkhozes and sovkhozes finished sowing in one of the country's biggest grain areas--Orenburgskaya Oblast. Some 4.45 million hectares of grain and pulse crops have been sown here.

According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, 123.1 million hectares of spring crops--85 percent of the alloted area--had been sown by Monday 26 May. Grain and pulse crops have been sown on 82.1 million hectares--84 percent. Potatoes have been planted on 2.4 million hectares (75 percent) and vegetables on 981,000 hectares (78 percent).

Specialists note that spring grain crops and winter crops now occupy a larger area than they did at the same time last year. The work rate remains very high despite the weather difficulties referred to above. In the past week spring crops, for example, have been sown on 28.5 million hectares. This is slightly below the previous week's record. The main thing now is to maintain the pace and take advantage of the weather, which is favorable in most zones.

Sowing of rice is virtually finished in the Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Turkmenia, Krasnodarskiy Kray, Kalmykia and Astrakhanskaya Oblast. This work is somewhat behind schedule in Dagestan and Rostovskaya Oblast. In places where the shoots have appeared, leading kolkhozes and sovkhozes are paying special attention to top-dressing the plants and combatting weeds. Cotton growers are doing the same. The first buds have appeared on early-sown cotton. The plants are developing more quickly than usual at the moment.

Groat crops play an important part in the country's grain balance. Millet has been sown on 1.87 million hectares and buckwheat on 664,000. In the main millet and buckwheat areas conditions are pretty good for speeding up sowing work and completing it in the next few days.

Potato planting has finished in Kazakhstan, the Transcaucasus, the North Caucasus, the Ukraine, Belorussia and Lithuania. In the Non-Chernozem Zone this crop has been planted on 52.5 percent of the alloted area. Farms in Ivanovskaya, Vladimirskaya, Kostromskaya and Gorkovskaya Oblasts are nowhere near this indicator, however.

Haymaking has already begun in the south. Some 1,345,000 hectares of natural and sown grasses have been cut.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES CONFERENCE OF FERGANSKAYA OBLAST FARMERS

LD301005 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 May 80 p 1

[UZTAG report: "Fulfill the 5-Year Plan Excellently"]

[Excerpts] Achieve new successes in the final year of the 5-year plan in all sectors of agricultural production, gladden the motherland with good harvests of cotton and grain, and ensure the intensive development of stockraising and other sectors--this is the motto of Ferganskaya Oblast kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers. The oblast conference of agricultural workers, which took place on 17 May at the Kuybyshev Kolkhoz in Rishtanskiy Rayon, discussed what is being done for the successful implementation of the socialist pledges for 1980 and the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole in the light of the demands of the 25th party congress, the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) and November (1979) plenums, and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. A report was delivered by Kh. Umarov, first secretary of Ferganskiy Party Obkom.

The conference was addressed by Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee.

FURTHER ON PROGRESS OF SALYUT-6 COMPLEX

3 June Return

LD021118 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Summary] The four cosmonauts aboard Salyut are completing their joint research. In 5 days they have carried out dozens of experiments. Today they are to carry out smelting operations. "Tomorrow Kubasov and Farkas are to come down, while the two other men, Popov and Ryumin, will continue their orbital flight."

Brezhnev, Kadar Greetings

LD272358 Moscow TASS in English 2351 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 28, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev and Janos Kadar have sent a message to the international crew of the orbital scientific-research Salyut-6-Soyuz-35--Soyuz-36 complex Cosmonauts Leonid Popov, Valeriy Ryumin, Valery Kubasov and Bertalan Farkas.

"We send you the most cordial greetings and sincere congratulations on the successful beginning of the work aboard the orbital scientific-research complex. The peoples of the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic follow with unabating attention your difficult and responsible work, dear friends. They are convinced that you will befittingly continue the glorious traditions of the fruitful activities of the international crews of the socialist community," runs a message from the leaders of the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic.

The single Intercosmos programme, aimed at exploration of outer space in peaceful purposes for the good of the peoples of the socialist countries and in the interests of the whole of mankind is being implemented more thoroughly with every new international space flight, the message points out.

"By your work, dear comrades, you make a substantial contribution to fundamental research, to solution of applied problems, the message runs. You demonstrate to the whole world the enourmous scientific-technical potential of socialism. The new socialist international crew in outer space, engaged, like the previous ones, in peaceful exploration, shows to mankind that the peoples of our countries confidently view the morrow, they consistently follow the road of peace".

"Working shoulder to shoulder in the orbital laboratory, you accumulate very valuable experience of fraternal cooperation in outer space, which was pioneered by socialist countries. Your space flight is a striking example of internationalism in action", the message stressed.

Leonid Brezhnev and Janos Kadar expressed confidence that Leonid Popov, Valeriy Ryumin, Valery Kubasov and Bertalan Farkas will justify with honour, as it becomes communists, the great trust in them. They wished successful implementation of the complicated programme of the flight and safe return to native land.

## Space Experiments

LD301234 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Mission Control Centre, May 30, TASS--The international crew of the orbital complex had their hands full today carrying out various investigations. The greater part of the planned Soviet Hungarian experiments are being carried out by the crew members of the visiting expedition--Valeriy Kubasov and Bertalan Farkas--while Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin are helping them and control the work of the station's on-board systems and scientific apparatus.

Under a program of investigations for studying materials in space on the Kristall installation they carried out two experiments for the purpose of studying the process of melting, diffusion and crystallization of materials in conditions of weightlessness. Aluminium and copper were chosen for study.

Much attention was given today by the crew members to the study of the earth's atmosphere and to technical experiments. In one of them they investigate misalliance of the axes of optical instruments because of the station's deformation as a result of the one-sided heating of the station by the sun. Before the beginning of this experiment the orbital complex is oriented by a transverse axis on the sun and is stabilized. Then the cosmonauts synchronously measure the sun's position with the help of navigation instruments placed in different parts of the complex and photograph this position.

The purpose of another experiment, called Illuminator, is to make a quantitative assessment of changes in the optical properties of the station's portholes under prolonged action of open space. The experiment involves the use of "Spektr-15 apparatus" which was developed and manufactured by Bulgarian specialists.

The purpose of the Refraction and Zarya experiments, which are being carried out by the cosmonauts, is to study the characteristics of the atmosphere by spectrometering the sun's light and photographing the sun at different heights over its horizon.

Under a program on medical investigations the crew members carried out experiments, titled "Capacity for Work" and "Audio", in which they assessed respectively the speed and accuracy of man's reaction in different situations and determined the effects of space flight factors on the cosmonauts' hearing. Also on the program is an experiment to determine the content in the blood of certain proteins characterising the organism's resistance to infection.

A press conference for Soviet and foreign pressmen, present at the Mission Control Centre, is to be held by the crew during two television sessions in the evening.

As the flight directors and specialists say, all the cosmonauts are working well, as a team, efficiently and with complete mutual understanding. They feel well and are in good spirits. Joint investigations in orbit are being continued.

PAVLOVSKIY ADDRESSES GROUND FORCES MILITARY COUNCIL

LD291359 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 May 80 p 2

[Col G. Kashuba report: "Toward New Targets"]

[Text] The Ground Forces Military Council examined the question of the results of combat and political training in the winter training period and tasks for the summer period. Reports were delivered by Col Gen V. Yakushin, chief of the Main Staff of the Ground Forces; Col Gen M. Khomulo, deputy commander in chief of the Ground Forces for combat training; and Maj Gen A. Klyuyev, deputy chief of the Ground Forces Political Directorate. It was noted in the reports and speeches that the period which has elapsed was marked by the attainment of new targets in personnel's combat skill. This was promoted by the competition for a worthy greeting for the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and the 35th anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War. The regiment which initiated the competition fulfilled its pledges successfully.

At the same time unresolved questions were indicated and the causes of existing shortcomings in combat training and the violations of military discipline and regulations permitted in certain units were analyzed in detail and from highly exacting standpoints. Particular attention was drawn to increasing the responsibility of commanders, chiefs, officers, political organs and staffs for the sector of work entrusted to them, strengthening organization at all levels and further improving commanders' training. It was stressed that 1980 is a year of shock military labor and a year of active preparations for the 26th party congress, and in this connection increased demands are made on every leader. It is the patriotic duty of all personnel to secure new achievements during the summer training and to complete the training year successfully.

The session was addressed by Army General S. Vasyagagin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Ground Forces. The results of the discussion were summed up by Army General I. Pavlovskiy, commander in chief of the Ground Forces.

ROMANOV LAYS WREATHS DURING LENINGRAD WORLD WAR II JUBILEE

LD301001 [Editorial Report] Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 11 May 1980 publishes on pages 1-2 a 2,300-word LENTASS report entitled "Swearing on Oath to the Heroes' Exploit" on the 9 May ceremonies in Leningrad devoted to Victory Day--the 35th anniversary of victory in World War II. The report states that "G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom," laid wreaths in Piskarevskoye Cemetery and Victory Square.